0856-B-03

PREX 7.10: FBIS-EAS-91-118

Foreign Broadcast Information Service 50 ANNIVERSARY 1941 - 1991

Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-91-118
Wednesday
19 June 1991

JB 99-614407
TL: 31-34

COMPLETED

Daily Report
East Asia

FBIS-EAS-91-118 CONTENTS *19 June 1991*

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

Tokyo To Partially Lift South African Sanctions *[KYODO]* 1
Upcoming U.S. Summit Agenda, Goals Viewed *[Tokyo TV]* 1
    Adviser, Envoy Meet on Agenda *[KYODO]* 1
Kaifu Urges Yeltsin To Build Stable Relations *[KYODO]* 2
Intelsat Memorandum Signed With USSR Agency *[KYODO]* 3
G-7 Members 'Worried' About U.S. Alliance *[KYODO]* 3
Tokyo Urged To Lodge Protest Against France *[KYODO]* 3
    Official Responds *[KYODO]* 3
Importing of EC Beef on Commercial Basis Begins *[KYODO]* 3
Danish Prime Minister Sees Expanded EC *[KYODO]* 4
Kaifu Meets Former British Foreign Secretary *[KYODO]* 4
Envoy Comments on Thai Relations, Talks *[KYODO]* 5
Trade Talks With South Korea Conclude *[KYODO]* 5
Tunisian Foreign Minister Arrives 16 Jun *[KYODO]* 5
    Meets With Nakayama *[KYODO]* 6
    Meets With Kaifu *[KYODO]* 6
Mexican Official Proposes Debt Reduction Scheme *[KYODO]* 6
Cuban Minister Asks For Debt Rescheduling *[KYODO]* 6
Nakayama Supports Increase in Development Aid *[KYODO]* 7
Developing Countries Environmental Fund Approved *[KYODO]* 7
Cut in Wheat, Barley, Rye Prices Recommended *[KYODO]* 7
Study Shows Domination of Imported Rice *[KYODO]* 7
Tokyo To Ban Sea Turtle Imports in 1993 *[KYODO]* 8
Panel To Seek SDF Role in UN Activities *[KYODO]* 8
Space Agency Plans To Develop Shuttle *[KYODO]* 8
Diet Session for Reform Bills Opposed *[KYODO]* 9
Social Democrats Unveil Party Reform Report *[KYODO]* 9
Bank Entry Into Securities Business Recommended *[KYODO]* 10
Ratio of Dividend to Income Posts Rise in 1990 *[KYODO]* 10
Firm To Build 'Very Large Crude Oil Carrier' *[KYODO]* 10
Solar-Powered Air Conditioner Developed *[KYODO]* 10
Nihon Unysis To Market Mainframe Computers *[KYODO]* 10

Mongolia

Need for Privatizing Farm Property Highlighted *[Beijing XINHUA]* 11
Government To Issue Bonds Worth $7.5 Million *[Beijing XINHUA]* 11
Bank of Mongolia Announces Currency Devaluation *[Beijing XINHUA]* 11

North Korea

Panmunjom Meeting Planned With U.S. on MIA's *[KCNA]* 11
U.S., ROK 'Pressuring' for Inspection Viewed *[KCNA]* 12
Chongnyon Urges U.S. To Remove Nuclear Threat *[KCNA]* 12
    Yu Ho-chun Supports Removal *[KCNA]* 12
Group Reports 'Brutalities' of U.S. Soldiers *[KCNA]* 13
Pomminnyon Statement on Rearrest of Reverend Mun *[KCNA]* 13
U.S., South Military Exercises Reported *[KCNA]* 13

South's Military Exercise on 13 Jun Reported *[KCNA]* 13
NODONG SINMUN Views Elections in South *[KCNA]* 14
UN Step 'Fully Supported in Many Countries' *[KCNA]* 14
PRC's Qian Qichen Continues Visit Activities 14
    Tours Stadium, Pyongyang Sites *[Pyongyang Radio]* 14
    Received by Kim Il-song 19 Jun *[Pyongyang Radio]* 15
    Presents Gift for Kim Chong-il *[KCNA]* 15
KPA's Choe Kwang Meets Soviet Navy Delegation *[Pyongyang Radio]* 15
Paek Pom-su, Delegation Depart for Soviet Union *[KCNA]* 15
Kim Tal-hyon Tours Various Sites in Philippines *[Pyongyang Radio]* 15
    Receives Gift for Kim Il-song *[KCNA]* 16
Kwon Min-chun, Tanzanian Delegates at Performance *[Pyongyang Radio]* 16
Party Leaders Attend Landscaping Meeting 14 Jun *[Pyongyang Radio]* 16
Institute Publishes Kim Il-song Works *[KCNA]* 16
Yi Chong-ok Attends Meeting Conferring Titles *[Pyongyang Radio]* 16
Rolled Steel Production Reportedly Increasing *[KCNA]* 16
Development, Production of Local Industry Viewed *[KCNA]* 17
Harvest of Bumper Wheat, Barley Crops Reported *[KCNA]* 17
KCNA Review of 19 Jun Pyongyang Press 17

South Korea

Kim Tae-chung Urges Withdrawal of U.S. Arms *[KYODO]* 18
Seoul To Consult With Allies on Nuclear Issues *[YONHAP]* 19
Official Warns of North's Propaganda Offensive *[YONHAP]* 19
Meeting Points to Problems in Reunification *[THE KOREA TIMES 19 Jun]* 19
Unification Board Reorganization Adds Staffers *[YONHAP]* 20
Amnesty: North Admits to Political Prisoners *[YONHAP]* 20
Seoul Said To Agree to Student DPRK Visits *[AFP]* 20
Anti-Kim Government-in-Exile To Form in Jul *[CHUNGANG ILBO 19 Jun]* 21
Soviet: North Trains Young Men To Demonstrate *[CHUNGANG ILBO 19 Jun]* 21
Disbanding Ceremony for Joint Soccer Team Urged *[YONHAP]* 21
North Delegate Explains Chuche Idea 'in Detail' *[CHUNGANG ILBO 19 Jun]* 21
PRC's Tianjin 'Likely' Industrial Complex Site *[THE KOREA ECONOMIC JOURNAL 17 Jun]* . 22
Trade With Socialist Countries Continues Growth *[THE KOREA HERALD 15 Jun]* 22
Problems 'Expected' in Sending Plants to USSR
  [THE KOREA ECONOMIC JOURNAL 17 Jun] 22
USSR Invites Observation of Naval Exercise *[Seoul TV]* 22
Meeting on Strengthening Cooperation With Japan *[YONHAP]* 23
Firm Signs Oil Prospecting Contract in Syria *[YONHAP]* 23
Trade Minister Leaves for UK, Ireland, Belgium *[YONHAP]* 23
Prime Minister Chong Won-sik on Fair Elections *[YONHAP]* 23
Kim Tae-chung Urges Voters To Vote *[YONHAP]* 23
NDP Threatens Suit on Prosecutors' Disclosures *[THE KOREA TIMES 19 Jun]* 24
Youths Said Pessimistic About Democratization *[YONHAP]* 24
Electronics Makers Comment on Market Opening *[YONHAP]* 24
Crude Oil Imports Reportedly Rise Sharply *[THE KOREA ECONOMIC JOURNAL 17 Jun]* 25
First Quarter Foreign Debt Reportedly Increases *[YONHAP]* 25

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Burma

Thai-Burma Border Demarcation Memorandum Signed *[Rangoon Radio]* 26
Top Commanders Meet Thai Military Delegation *[Rangoon TV]* 26
Minister Returns From ILO Meeting in Geneva *[Rangoon TV]* 26
Registration of Students, Youth League Cancelled *[Rangoon TV]* 26
Board To Scrutinize Songs From Commercial Tapes *[Rangoon Radio]* 27

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Commentary on Importance of New Economic Policy [*Kuala Lumpur International*] 27

Singapore

Free FEER Magazine Distribution Approved [*THE STRAITS TIMES 18 Jun*] 27

Cambodia

Chea Sim Returns From Paris Visit [*SPK*] 28
Defense Minister Interviewed on Army Day [*Phnom Penh Radio*] 28
Tie Banh Receives Phnom Penh Delegations [*Phnom Penh Radio*] 29
Lao, SRV Military Delegations Arrive 18 Jun [*Phnom Penh Radio*] 29
Agriculture Ministry To Export Cattle [*SPK*] 30
Income From Foreign-Leased Firms Reported [*SPK*] 30
PRC Foreign Minister's Remarks on UN Viewed [*Radio VODK*] 30
Correction to Ranariddh Interview 31

Indonesia

PRC Envoy Cites Trade's Rapid Expansion [*Jakarta Radio*] 31
Trade Union Vows To Continue 'Struggle' [*THE JAKARTA POST 11 Jun*] 31
South Korean Court Urged To Speed Up Trial [*Jakarta Radio*] 32
Editorial Urges Solution to Islands Dispute [*BERITA BUANA 10 Jun*] 32
Suharto Calls for Compliance With Election Rules [*THE JAKARTA POST 11 Jun*] 33
Government Urged To Modify Publication Permits [*THE JAKARTA POST 13 Jun*] 33

Laos

Burmese Border Delegation Arrives for Talks [*Vientiane Radio*] 34
Defense Minister Greets Cambodian Counterpart [*Vientiane Radio*] 34
Military Delegation Leaves for Cambodia [*Vientiane Radio*] 35
Delegation Departs for PRC, DPRK 18 Jun [*Vientiane Radio*] 35

Philippines

Malaysian Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit [*MANILA BULLETIN 14 Jun*] 35
Continued Reportage on U.S. Bases Treaty 35
    Manglapus on Compensation Status [*Quezon Radio*] 35
    Alternative Plans for Clark, Subic [*MALAYA 19 Jun*] 35
    Value, Nuclear Issue Viewed [*PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY 19 Jun*] 36
Damage to Air Force Infrastructure Reported [*MANILA BULLETIN 19 Jun*] 37
Further Reportage on Cease-Fire Declaration 37
    Aquino Turns Down Proposal [*Manila Radio*] 37
    Military To Halt Offensives [*PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 19 Jun*] 37
Aquino Orders Tighter Austerity Measures [*MANILA BULLETIN 19 Jun*] 38
IMF Releases $37 Million to Manila [*THE CHRONICLE 19 Jun*] 38
Aquino, Government Popularity Ratings Decline [*THE CHRONICLE 19 Jun*] 39
Plans Made To Purchase British Armored Vehicles [*THE CHRONICLE 19 Jun*] 40
Supreme Court Rules 'Rebels' Entitled to Bail [*PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 15 Jun*] 40
Detainees Release Guidelines Agreed Upon [*PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 19 Jun*] 41

Thailand

Official on Aviation Talks With U.S., Others *[Radio VOFA]* 41
Reportage on Cambodian Faction Leaders 41
  Anan To Meet All Leaders *[THE NATION 19 Jun]* 41
  To Meet Hun Sen 23 Jun *[Bangkok Radio]* 42
  Asa on Leadership Issue *[THE NATION 19 Jun]* 42
Minister on Joint SRV Patrols on Fishing Issue *[BANGKOK POST 19 Jun]* 43
  Meets SRV Ambassador on Issue *[Radio VOFA]* 43
Malaysia Opens Doors to Transport of Frozen Meat *[Radio VOFA]* 43
Cabinet Approves New Trade Pact With Laos *[Radio VOFA]* 44
Official To Retire From Politics, Face Action *[BANGKOK POST 16 Jun]* 44
Party Leader Dropped From Corruption List *[THE NATION 16 Jun]* 45
Police To Send Warrants for Arrest of Officials *[THE NATION 15 Jun]* 45
EC Tapioca Export Bonus Quotas Set *[Radio VOFA]* 46

Vietnam

Joint China Border Trade Activities Promoted *[Hanoi TV]* 46
General Greets Tie Banh on Cambodian Army Day *[Hanoi Radio]* 46
  Army Paper's Remarks *[VNA]* 47
Cambodian Attache Remarks on Joint Relations *[Hanoi TV]* 47
Photos Presented to PRPK on Anniversary *[VNA]* 48
Spokesman Rejects Thai Allegations of Piracy *[AFP]* 48
Do Muoi Tours Photo Exhibition on Renovation *[Hanoi Radio]* 48
Party Resolution on Youth Tasks Implemented *[Hanoi Radio]* 49
Journal Views Impact of Gulf War *[TAP CHI CONG SANG Apr]* 49
Hope, Confidence Expressed for Party Congress *[NHAN DAN 31 May]* 51
Propaganda Campaigns Against Country Viewed *[Hanoi Radio]* 52

AUSTRALASIA

Australia

'Strong Concern' Over Subsidized Wheat to Kuwait *[AFP]* 54
Results of Government Decision on Mines Viewed *[AFP]* 54
Labor Court Delivers 'Serious Blow' to Economy *[AFP]* 55

Fiji

Call for Rabuka To Reconsider Joining Cabinet *[AFP]* 55

New Zealand

Minister Cited on Regional Aid, U.S. Ties *[Melbourne International]* 56

Papua New Guinea

Bougainville Village Chiefs Vote for Secession *[AFP]* 56
Police Close Campus, Arrest Student Protesters *[AFP]* 57

IV

Japan

Tokyo To Partially Lift South African Sanctions

OW1906114091 Tokyo KYODO in English 1128 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 19 KYODO—Japan will partially lift its sanctions against South Africa on Friday in response to Pretoria's lifting of all legal pillars of apartheid, Foreign Ministry sources said Wednesday.

The sources said the lifting of sanctions would be a phased process, taking into account South Africa's implementation of democratic and civil rights measures and the responses of other Western nations.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Taizo Watanabe told reporters Tuesday, "the first step we will take will be the lifting of sanctions on the exchange of personnel, so that mutual understanding will be increased."

"Later on we might consider taking some (measures regarding) our sanctions against South Africa in the field of the economy," the spokesman said.

The Japanese sanctions, implemented since 1985, are being lifted in response to the South African Parliament's decision last Monday to abolish the Population Registration Act, under which every citizen is classified by race at birth.

The Foreign Ministry hailed that move as "an historic event in the process toward establishing non-racial democracy in South Africa" and pledged to review its policy toward South Africa "with a view to supporting the country's further progress in a desirable direction."

Government sources said the government plans to resume issuing tourist visas to South Africans, stop advising Japanese tourists against visiting South Africa, and lift a ban on government officials taking international flights on South African Airways.

Tokyo is also likely to pave the way for a South African presence at the World Athletics Championships scheduled to start in Tokyo on August 23.

But the government will continue other economic sanctions against Pretoria, including the ban on all direct investment by Japanese companies, until Pretoria makes further concessions, such as the release of all political prisoners, the sources said.

South Africa's 5 million whites control the country's government and economy, while its 30 million blacks remain disenfranchised.

Upcoming U.S. Summit Agenda, Goals Viewed

OW1806134291 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] A Japanese-U.S. summit will be held on 11 July in the United States. It seems that efforts will be made at the meeting to iron out differences of opinion on the issue of aid to the Soviet Union. This will be the biggest issue confronting next month's summit of leaders of the major industrialized nations.

The Japanese-U.S. summit will be at the President's holiday home in Kennebunkport, Maine, on 11 July. It is likely that views will be exchanged at the meeting on aid to the Soviet Union, the principal task of the later summit, the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and on the situation in the Korean peninsula, including nuclear inspections.

Regarding aid to the Soviet Union, Soviet President Gorbachev will be meeting leaders of those nations participating in the London summit after the talks. He is expected to enter an active call for economic assistance.

Of those nations, all seriously concerned with the gravity of Soviet economic crisis, Germany, France, and Italy support aid to the Soviet Union. In contrast, Japan has been reluctant to render aid because of the northern territories issue, which is still not resolved. The United States is also taking a prudent position because of congressional opposition.

Some Japanese Government officials believe, however, that President Bush may initiate partial financial aid to the Soviet Union while imposing several conditions, including suspension of military assistance to Cuba.

Japan therefore wants to iron out its differences of opinion with the United States.

Adviser, Envoy Meet on Agenda

OW1906003991 Tokyo KYODO in English 2351 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] Washington, June 18 KYODO—U.S. President George Bush will meet Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu at his Maine vacation home July 11 to coordinate policies toward China, North and South Korea, aid to the Soviet Union, and trade issues, officials from both countries indicated Tuesday.

Japanese and U.S. officials said the meeting in Kennebunkport, Maine, which comes just four days before the start of the London economic summit of the seven most powerful Western industrialized nations, will be "substantive."

"This will be the most important summit meeting since Palm Springs," a senior U.S. official said, referring to a meeting between the two leaders in the California desert March 2-3 last year.

And like the Palm Springs summit, the upcoming meeting in Kennebunkport was arranged at Bush's initiative. The meeting was finalized between Japanese Ambassador Ryohei Murata and Bush's top Asian affairs adviser, Douglas Paal, on June 12, informed sources said.

"We've just solved a lot of trade problems and the emotions in both countries are quiet now," said one U.S. official, speaking on condition of anonymity. "So it's good time to talk."

Aid to the Soviet Union will be high on the agenda, the official said. "There will be a lot of talk about the status of relations—our relations with the Soviets and Japanese relations with the Soviets."

Both Tokyo and Washington are not enthusiastic about extending financial aid to Moscow but for different reasons.

Japan has linked any big aid package to settlement of a longstanding territorial dispute between the two countries, while the U.S. has cited strategic and financial constraints.

A senior Japanese official said Tokyo accepted Washington's invitation because Bush is not expected to visit Japan until this fall and had a lot to talk over.

"President Bush cannot come to Japan soon, so he invited Prime Minister Kaifu," the diplomat explained.

He said the two leaders will discuss economic aid to the Soviet Union, and issues relating to China, the Korean peninsula, Vietnam, and Cambodia.

But the Japanese diplomat added that "this summit meeting will be similar to the Palm Springs summit," where Bush and Kaifu spent hours discussing how to defuse trade tensions.

China will be another dominant topic, the U.S. official said, "because Kaifu is going to China and because we are in the middle of an MFN (Most Favored Nation) debate on China."

And both Japanese and U.S. officials said the situation on the Korean peninsula will be another major topic of discussion at Kennebunkport. Bush is to meet South Korean President No Tae-u at the White House on July 2, nine days before his summit meeting with Kaifu.

A senior U.S. trade official predicted that Bush and Kaifu will also take up the issue of Japan-U.S. interlocking business groupings, and other structural trade issues.

"But I don't think it will be a main part" of the Kennebunkport summit, he said, but added bringing the Uruguay Round of international trade talks to a successful conclusion would figure prominently in the seaside summit talks.

Meanwhile, Warren Lavorel, the U.S. coordinator for the Uruguay Round of world trade talks, said at a news conference that Japan's refusal to lift its ban on rice imports has been "a difficult aspect" in the multilateral negotiations.

He expressed the hope that Japan would eventually agree to agricultural reform and to convert the rice import curbs into tariffs.

Lavorel said leaders of the Group of Seven (G-7) industrialized nations will seek progress in the Uruguay Round during their annual summit in London on July 15-17.

Kaifu and Bush last met in Newport Beach, California, on April 4 to put an end to the "bashing" and counterbashing over Japan's role in the Persian Gulf crisis. Since then, the two countries have produced a progress report on the Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) and concluded agreements on construction services and semiconductors.

Officials declined comment when asked if Bush and Kaifu will talk about the plight of Prescott Bush Jr., the president's elder brother, who faces allegations of being involved in business dealings with a Japanese company led by a Yakuza gang leader.

Kaifu Urges Yeltsin To Build Stable Relations

OW1906062191 Tokyo KYODO in English 0552 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 19 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu has called on Russian Federation President Boris Yeltsin to help build stable relations between Japan and the Soviet Union, the government said Wednesday.

"I hope you will make an important contribution to establishing genuine mutual understanding and trust between Japan and the Soviet Union," Kaifu said in a congratulatory message on Yeltsin's victory in Russia's first-ever popular election.

Kaifu also said he hoped Yeltsin would help promote reforms in the Soviet Union.

"I highly evaluate the first direct election in Russia as an advance of democratization in the Soviet Union," Kaifu said.

"I hope you will devote your energies to promoting domestic reforms in your republic as well as the Soviet Union," the message said.

Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama sent a similar message to Yeltsin, officials said.

Kaifu's message, dispatched Tuesday, was the strongest indication yet that Japan is ready to work with Yeltsin as a significant force in bilateral relations.

Last week, top government spokesman Misoji Sakamoto said Yeltsin's election would not have an immediate effect on a territorial dispute—the focal point of bilateral relations—since it was a diplomatic issue to be handled by the respective national governments.

Yeltsin has said the dispute over four islands east of Japan's northernmost main island of Hokkaido should be postponed for resolution by the next generation of leaders.

The message was released here Wednesday because the Foreign Ministry was waiting for confirmation it had been received.

Yeltsin, who was elected last week on a platform of radical economic and political reforms, left home Tuesday for Washington, where he is to meet with U.S. President George Bush.

Intelsat Memorandum Signed With USSR Agency

OW1906130991 Tokyo KYODO in English 1254 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 19 KYODO—Kokusai Denshin Denwa (KDD) said it signed a memorandum Wednesday with two telecommunications agencies in the Soviet Union to cooperate on the establishment, operation, and maintenance of Intelsat satellite communications circuits.

The move is aimed at meeting mushrooming telecommunications needs between Japan and the Soviet Union, KDD officials said.

KDD signed the memorandum with Gennadiy Vasilievich Melnikov, head of the agency Primoskiy RSI, and Boris Ivanovich Dzema, president of IDT, a telecommunications business.

Greatly increased communication between Japan and the Soviet Union since the perestroyka movement began has led to a shortage in circuits linking the two countries.

To meet the growing demand, IDT has been entrusted by Primoskiy RSI to construct an international telephone station and an Intelsat satellite earth station in Vladivostok, which is scheduled for completion by the summer of 1992.

G-7 Members 'Worried' About U.S. Alliance

OW1906115491 Tokyo KYODO in English 1141 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 19 KYODO—Finance ministers and central bankers from the Group of Seven (G-7) major industrial nations will meet in London on Sunday [23 June], a Finance Ministry source said Wednesday.

The United States and Canada had asked to hold a G-7 meeting in New York on Friday, but Britain and France insisted on meeting in Paris on Sunday, the source said.

The decision was a face-saving compromise between the U.S. and the European countries. In addition to the the dispute over the date and location of the meeting, the European members are worried about a possible "U.S.-Japan alliance" at the meeting.

The G-7 nations are Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the United States.

Among important topics on the agenda will be financial assistance to the Soviet Union and monetary policies.

Japan remains reluctant to aid the ailing Soviet Union because there has been no progress in resolving a territorial dispute between Tokyo and Moscow, while European nations, especially Germany, France, and Italy, are ready to help the Soviets.

Tokyo Urged To Lodge Protest Against France

OW1806122891 Tokyo KYODO in English 1200 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 18 KYODO—Former Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa called on the government Tuesday to lodge a strong protest against the French Government for new Prime Minister Edith Cresson's verbal attacks on the Japanese.

Her remarks will undoubtedly have an impact on the European Community's policies toward Japan and should not be ignored, he said.

In late May, a senior Foreign Ministry official told the French ambassador to Japan that Cresson's comments were inappropriate.

But Miyazawa said the government should be prepared to lodge another protest to the French Goverment.

Cresson has referred to the Japanese as "ants" and accused Japan of being "another universe which wants to conquer."

Official Responds

OW1906125191 Tokyo KYODO in English 1243 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 19 KYODO—Japan has no intention of challenging French Prime Minister Edith Cresson's remarks attacking its trading policies, senior Foreign Ministry officials said Wednesday.

The officials, who declined to be identified, said Japan is now preoccupied with the major issue of signing a joint declaration with the European Community to strengthen bilateral relations.

The officials noted that Nagao Hyodo, director general of the European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau, had already summoned French Ambassador Loic Hennekinne to call his attention to Cresson's remarks criticizing Japan's trade policies.

Cresson, attacking what she called Japanese protectionism, made remarks to the effect that Japan wants to conquer the European market. She also accused Japanese businesses of charging high prices on their domestic market in order to finance cheap exports.

The Foreign Ministry officials said Japan will not give special importance to such remarks because they were made by a prime minister, not a head of state.

Importing of EC Beef on Commercial Basis Begins

OW1906122591 Tokyo KYODO in English 1011 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 19 KYODO—Itoman Corp., a long-established Japanese trading house, has begun importing beef from the European Community (EC), company officials said Wednesday.

Although the firm has in the past imported beef from the EC on the recommendation of a livestock promotion group, this will be the first time to do so on a commercial basis.

The government lifted its quota on restrictions on beef imports last April.

Itoman will import about five tons of frozen beef flanks from Ireland for the month of June purchased from a British meat processing firm.

The beef costs about 450 yen per kilogram, about 100 yen less than that from the United States and Australia, which is of the same quality.

Itoman will sell the beef to domestic meat companies, supermarkets, and fast food restaurants.

Danish Prime Minister Sees Expanded EC

OW1806213891 Tokyo KYODO in English 1024 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 18 KYODO—Visiting Danish Prime Minister Poul Schluter said Tuesday he is convinced the European Community (EC) will be composed of at least 14 and possibly 16 member countries by 1995.

Schluter, who arrived in Japan last Friday for a weeklong visit, told reporters that rapid changes in the EC, together with the so- called "single-market" concept, will have considerable effect on nonmember European countries.

"Austria and Sweden are ready to seek membership and I am sure that after that we will also receive applications for full membership from Finland and Norway," he said.

Austria applied to join the 12-nation body in July 1989, while Sweden has indicated it will file for membership next month.

The community currently groups Denmark, Belgium, Britain, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Portugal, and Spain.

Schluter also expressed the hope that, after 1995, the community can start deliberations on including some countries from East and Central Europe, such as Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia, as full-fledged members of the EC.

"But it depends on how soon they can overcome the problems of shifting to market-oriented economic systems," he said.

The Danish prime minister said he hopes the 12 member countries will be able to agree at their next summit talks in Luxembourg on the main elements of political, as well as economic and monetary union, and added that it would be a historic step.

Schluter dismissed views regarding a strengthened and consolidated Europe as a "fortress," saying that it will constitute a "more interesting" partner in the new global order.

"Such a global partnership will be extremely useful in solving problems such as environmental issues and developments in the Third World," he said.

He praised the increased role and influence of the United Nations in world politics, especially after the Persian Gulf crisis, as a "positive new sign" and said that the world should support the tendency while being realistic so that the U.N. can measure up to ideals.

Asked whether a common defense policy could be established with the integration of the EC, Schluter said the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is a "necessary and a superior defense system" and that there will not be any drastic changes in Europe.

He said that Europe should be prepared to play its role in NATO, working closely with Canada and the United States, and should not under any circumstances become a substitute for it.

Turning to bilateral issues, Schluter described relations between Japan and Denmark as "narrow but good," and called for more investment from Japanese companies.

He pointed out that Denmark is developing into a "gateway" to the EC, Scandinavian countries and East and central Europe, that it has the lowest inflation in Europe, that its former balance of payment deficits has been replaced by a very large surplus, and that the once-high tax rates have started to come down.

Schluter is scheduled to leave for home on Thursday.

He met Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu on Monday and was received in audience by Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko at the Imperial Palace earlier on Tuesday.

Kaifu Meets Former British Foreign Secretary

OW1806054491 Tokyo KYODO in English 0512 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 18 KYODO—Former British Deputy Prime Minister Sir Geoffrey Howe sought Japan's help Tuesday in persuading Beijing to assure the stability of Hong Kong following its return to China in 1997, a Foreign Ministry official said.

Howe asked Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu to convey to the Chinese leadership the "importance" of the British colony when he visits Beijing in August, the official said.

Kaifu replied that Japan is boosting its economic ties with Hong Kong, and that he intends to stress the importance of Hong Kong for Japan, too, during his visit.

Kaifu is to become the first leader of a major industrialized country to visit Beijing since the June 1989 Tiananmen Square crackdown on the prodemocracy movement in China.

Howe, a former foreign secretary, also requested in the meeting that Japan purchase search-and-rescue aircraft from British companies, which are competing with U.S. arms manufacturers for Japanese contracts.

Kaifu told Howe that Japan intends to buy high-quality aircraft, but remained noncommittal.

European arms makers contend that Japan is biased in favor of the United States when it awards defense contracts.

Japan has been under U.S. pressure to purchase more military equipment to help reduce Japan's massive trade surplus with the U.S.

Japan has plans to purchase 27 search-and-rescue aircraft.

Envoy Comments on Thai Relations, Talks

OW1906123691 Tokyo KYODO in English 1031 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 19 KYODO—Thai Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun told Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu in talks last April that invocations of Japan's wartime past should not keep it from exercising a larger global role, according to an article penned by Japan's ambassador to Bangkok.

The discussion between the two prime ministers was revealed by Ambassador Hisahiko Okazaki in an article contributed to the Japanese monthly magazine VOICE.

Okazaki quoted Anan as telling Kaifu in their April 30 talks in Bangkok that Thailand wants Japan to play a multifaceted international role, rather than restricting its overseas activities to the economic field.

The Thai leader said he realizes Japan is faced with various domestic restraints in conducting its foreign policy, such as its peace Constitution, but added that they are matters to be resolved by the Japanese themselves. "As for talk of restraints stemming from concerns raised by Asian countries, Thailand is not making an issue of the Pacific war, so don't worry about us," Anan reportedly said.

A Foreign Ministry source called the Thai premier's remarks, "very, very positive," but said they were not particularly surprising coming from Thailand.

The source noted that Thailand has always been more positive than other Asian countries on Japan's exercising a larger political role and less apt to invoke memories of the Japanese Imperial Army's actions in Asia prior to and during World War II.

Anan's ousted predecessor, Chatchai Chunhawan, more successfully took Japanese officials by surprise in May 1990 when he proposed joint Thai-Japan naval exercises.

The source said Asian countries besides Thailand are also showing more understanding on Japan's political role, as demonstrated by their generally receptive attitudes toward Japan's recent dispatch of minesweepers to the Persian Gulf.

Trade Talks With South Korea Conclude

OW1806153091 Tokyo KYODO in English 1302 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 18 KYODO—Japan and South Korea ended two days of consultations on trade and technology on Tuesday in agreement on the need to redress Seoul's chronic deficit in trade with Tokyo, Foreign Ministry officials said.

The Japanese delegation to the first meeting of the trade, industry, and technological cooperation committee pledged efforts to reduce the mounting imbalance, the officials said.

But the Japanese argued that the responsibility for the South Korean deficit does not rest solely with Japan, they said.

South Korea's trade deficit with Japan hit a record 6 billion dollars in 1990, up from 3.5 billion dollars in 1989.

The South Korean delegation, headed by Yi ki-chu, assistant foreign minister for economic affairs, called on Japan to lower customs duties on 117 categories of goods. It also said Seoul wants to end its self-restraint in exports to Japan of knit goods in 1992.

The Japanese negotiators, headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Koji Watanabe, promised to consider the request for tariff reductions in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, the officials said. They merely "took note" of the South Korean stance on knit products.

Responding to Japan's demand for an end to quantitative restrictions on Japanese goods, the South Korean side said that would be difficult while the trade deficit is expanding.

The South Koreans suggested that high-tech transfers from Japan, such as advanced manufacturing technology, would help correct the bilateral trade imbalance by improving South Korea's industrial infrastructure, the officials said.

The Japanese side agreed on the importance of promoting high- technology transfers but said the transfer of technology is basically a matter for Japanese companies to decide and there are limits to what the government can do, they said.

The Japanese delegation, in an apparent allusion to Seoul's tight regulations on the entry of Japanese companies into the South Korean market, said it is important to foster a business environment attractive to the inflow of technology.

The officials said the South Korean side expressed an understanding of the limitations of the Japanese Government, but suggested there is still room for it to encourage technological transfers.

The South Koreans also reportedly agreed that they must take measures to facilitate Japanese investment.

Establishment of the committee was agreed upon during the last regular foreign ministerial talks in Seoul last November. The next meeting is to be held in Seoul in the first half of 1992.

Tunisian Foreign Minister Arrives 16 Jun

OW1606083491 Tokyo KYODO in English 0818 GMT 16 Jun 91

[Text] Narita, Chiba Prefecture, June 16 KYODO—Tunisian Foreign Minister Habib Ben Yahya on Sunday afternoon arrived in Narita International Airport for a five-day visit to Japan.

During his stay, Ben Yahya is scheduled to meet his [word as received] Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama and others for talks over bilateral relations and the international situation, Foreign Ministry officials said.

The officials said Ben Yahya, a former ambassador to Japan who became foreign minister last February, and Nakayama are expected to discuss the Middle East situation following the Persian Gulf war.

Meets With Nakayama

OW1806061591 Tokyo KYODO in English 0545 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 18 KYODO—Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama expressed concern Tuesday over the spread of Muslim fundamentalism in the Middle East, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Officials said Nakayama voiced Japan's concern in an hourlong meeting with Tunisian Foreign Minister Habib Ben Yahya, who arrived in Japan on Sunday for a five-day visit.

Nakayama was quoted as saying the trend of Muslim fundamentalism may possibly create further instability in the Middle East.

He noted that Algeria, Tunisia's neighbor, has recently been wracked by instability related to fundamentalism, resulting in the declaration of martial law.

Officials said Ben Yahya agreed the problem is significant, especially in the wake of the Persian Gulf war. He noted Tunisia has outlawed political parties based on religion, unlike Algeria.

The Tunisian foreign minister, who took office last February, is a former ambassador to Japan.

Officials said Nakayama hailed Tunisia's implementation of a structural adjustment program in cooperation with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank.

He also congratulated Tunisia on its successful entry to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) last year.

Meets With Kaifu

OW1906085691 Tokyo KYODO in English 0650 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 19 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu met Wednesday with Tunisian Foreign Minister Habib Ben Yahya and pledged continued support for democratic and economic reforms in his country, a Foreign Ministry official said.

"I highly evaluate Tunisia's efforts to promote democratization and move toward a market economy," Kaifu was quoted as saying.

Ben Yahya expressed appreciation for Japan's support.

Turning to the Middle East, he told Kaifu that, for Arab countries, the Middle East peace process is not only a political issue, but also a security concern.

In the 15-minute courtesy call Ben Yahya, a former ambassador to Japan, delivered a letter from Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali inviting Kaifu to visit his country.

Ben Yahya is here through Thursday on a five-day official visit for consultations with Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama.

Mexican Official Proposes Debt Reduction Scheme

OW1706114191 Tokyo KYODO in English 1123 GMT 17 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 17 KYODO—A senior Mexican Government official Monday presented a new debt-reduction scheme to the government and 20 Japanese banks which entails the exchange of about 1 billion dollars worth of Mexico's short-term debt for the country's government bonds, an international financial source said.

Mexican Undersecretary for International Financial Affairs Jose Angel Gurria presented the Japanese Government and private banks with a plan to exchange some 1 billion dollars of Mexico's estimated 3.8 billion dollar short-term debt for 10-year variable interest- bearing government bonds through a public tender, the source said.

The owners of the government bonds will have the option of converting them into shares (?when) Mexico's state-run bank is privatized.

An official with a leading commercial bank gave the plan a lukewarm response, saying it could reduce their claims by 5-20 percent.

"Although it will depend on the outcome of the public tender, our credits could be cut by 5-20 percent," he said.

He said prompt repayment of Mexico's debt was not worth a reduction in the principle, adding the option to convert the bond into stock is not very attractive.

Mexican Government officials presented the same proposal to U.S. banks late last week and will go to London on Wednesday to convince European banks of its merits.

The source said there is a strong possibility that U.S. banks will seriously consider capital participation in Mexico's bank and that they will take the lead in the government's new plan.

Cuban Minister Asks For Debt Rescheduling

OW1706140891 Tokyo KYODO in English 1338 GMT 17 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 17 KYODO—Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrisas Ruiz on Monday asked a group of Japanese private enterprises trading with Cuba for a rescheduling of about 100 billion yen in trade debts, Japanese sources said.

The minister proposed that the overdue interest should be incorporated into the principal and that repayment should be made in equal installments over a period of five years starting in 1996.

The Japanese group replied that member enterprises which have trade claims will separately hold consultations with the Cuban side, the sources said.

The Japanese creditor businesses are in a position to give reluctant consent to the Cuban request since the Cuban side now lacks the capacity to repay.

Nakayama Supports Increase in Development Aid

OW1906130791 Tokyo KYODO in English 1250 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 19 KYODO—Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama Wednesday reiterated his call for Japan to expand its Official Development Assistance (ODA) to contribute more to the global community as an economic power.

Testifying before an upper house Budget Committee meeting, Nakayama said the percentage of ODA spending compared to gross national product (GNP) should be raised to 1 or 2 percent from the current 0.32 percent.

Nakayama originally proposed the increase when he was in Paris to attend an annual ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) early this month.

The country's ODA/GNP ratio of 0.32 percent is slightly below the average of 0.33 percent donated by member nations of the OECD Development Assistance Committee and lower than the 0.7 percent recommended by the United Nations.

Japan is the world's leading ODA donor, providing 6.8 billion U.S. dollars in 1989.

Nakayama's proposal faces strong opposition from the Finance Ministry which estimates the 1 percent ODA/GNP ratio means increasing donations to more than 4 trillion yen or 29 billion dollars.

Developing Countries Environmental Fund Approved

OW1906141391 Tokyo KYODO in English 1332 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, July 19 KYODO—The Japanese Environment Agency [EPA] on Wednesday approved the creation of a fund designed to finance environmental protection activities in developing countries, EPA officials said.

They said the "Global Environment Japan Fund" will be set up July 1 with 20 million yen donated by eight Japanese trust banks.

Donations will be accepted at all eight banks from both private citizens and companies.

The fund will provide help for projects such as protecting tropical forests and environmental education. It will also help researchers promote regional economic development.

The officials said donors of more than 10 million yen will have funds named after them if they wish.

Cut in Wheat, Barley, Rye Prices Recommended

OW1906123291 Tokyo KYODO in English 1036 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 19 KYODO—The government's advisory panel Wednesday recommended a cut in producer prices of wheat, barley and rye to be harvested this year for the sixth straight year, farm ministry officials said.

The Rice Price Council said the recommendation was made in response to a request made by Motoji Kondo, minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

According to the recommendation, the price of wheat purchased by the government from producers will be slashed by 113 yen, or 1.23 percent, to 9,110 yen per 60 kilograms.

The price of barley will fall 49 yen, or 0.74 percent, to 6,540 yen per 50 kilograms and that of rye 117 yen, or 1.23 percent, to 9,421 yen per 60 kilograms.

The government is scheduled to formally decide on the new prices on Thursday after consultations with the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, the officials said.

Study Shows Domination of Imported Rice

OW1806124091 Tokyo KYODO in English 1116 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 18 KYODO—Cheap imported rice would swiftly take a 64 percent share of the Japanese rice market if Japan totally liberalized rice imports, according to a study conducted for a farm group released Tuesday.

Japan now virtually bans rice imports.

The private rice policy research group, which conducted the study at the request of the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives (Zenchu), said it would be difficult for Japanese growers to narrow the price gap between Japanese and foreign rice even if cost cutting continues at the present tempo until 2010.

Rice is five to six times more expensive in Japan than on the world market.

The group, headed by Ken Morishima, professor at University of Tokyo, said overseas rice growers would quickly shift to production of short-grain Japanese style rice if imports were allowed.

Imported rice then would account for 6.37 million tons of Japan's estimated total supply of 9.93 million tons, dealing a heavy blow to farmers in most rice growing regions, the report said.

Domestic rice production would fall to 780,000 tons a year in the long term under pressure from growing imports, causing 1.63 million farmers to lose their jobs, it said.

In contrast to the serious damage to Japanese agriculture, liberalization would bring negligible benefits to the United States as a supplier, the group said, projecting a production increase valued at 1.23 billion dollars and additional employment of 16,000 workers.

The group did not comment on how liberalization would affect other rice exporting nations, such as Thailand and Taiwan. While they might benefit more than the U.S., Washington has been the most vocal proponent of opening the Japanese rice market.

Tokyo To Ban Sea Turtle Imports in 1993

OW1906074691 Tokyo KYODO in English 0738 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 19 KYODO—The Japanese Government said Wednesday it will ban imports of endangered hawksbill sea turtles in 1993, respecting an international convention.

After criticism for failing to accept an international ban on hawksbill shell imports, used for Japanese handicrafts, the government decided on May 17 to introduce a ban in 1993.

The focus of the issue had become when to implement the decision, and the import quantity before then.

According to officials at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), Japan and the United States agreed in Washington on Tuesday that Japan will ban imports of hawksbill turtles in January 1993.

Until then, Japan will import a total of 7.5 tons of hawksbill shells for some 1,400 Japanese craftsmen to continue their work, while seeking other jobs, the officials said.

The government plans to provide the craftsmen with help in changing jobs, such as subsidies, low interest loans, or vocational trading, they added.

Before 1993, Japan will also require importers of hawksbill turtle shells to submit to the government a document of approval from governments of exporting countries in order to prevent so- called bypass imports, the officials said.

Japan's imports of hawksbill shells drew international criticism saying it was a violation of the Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) of 1973.

The Japanese Government in response decided to stop imports, but lobbied for a restricted amount of imports before the ban.

With the Tuesday decision, the possibility of sanctions against Japan might be prevented, the MITI officials said.

About 20 tons of hawksbill sea turtle shells are imported by Japan each year. The hawksbill is listed in CITES' Appendix I as an endangered species.

Japan joined the convention in 1980, but expressed reservations and continued to import hawksbill turtles.

Among the 110 member countries of the convention, there is a handful of countries, such as Cuba, with reservations.

MITI officials said Japan agreed with the U.S. to withdraw the reservation by the end of July 1994.

For about three years, until the withdrawal of the reservation, Japan will conduct research with international experts on the sea turtle population, the officials said. If the research on the hawksbill population shows that imports will not wipe out the species, Japan will lobby for the redefinition of the sea turtle under Appendix II of the convention.

Appendix II species are allowed to be traded provided proper documents are issued by exporters, and if successful, Japan may resume hawksbill imports after the ban in 1993.

Panel To Seek SDF Role in UN Activities

OW1806214891 Tokyo KYODO in English 1345 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 18 KYODO—A government advisory body subcommittee will propose that the Self-Defense Forces (SDF) be deployed for U.N. peacekeeping operations and international emergency relief activities, a draft interim report obtained by KYODO NEWS SERVICE showed Tuesday.

In the draft report, the provisional council for the promotion of administrative reform's subcommittee said legislation needs to be drawn up that will allow the SDF to participate in U.N. peacekeeping acrtivities.

The report will be submitted to Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu on July 4.

Kazuo Inamori, chairman of Kyocera Corp. and head of the subcommittee, said Japan's foreign policy should place priority on cooperating in international efforts to restore peace when it is destroyed.

The group will call for use of the SDF for international disaster relief operations when stricken countries request Japan's assistance.

It also will urge Japan's annual official development assistance (ODA) be set at 0.7 percent of its gross national product (GNP). Japan now spends about 0.32 percent of GNP for such official aid.

Space Agency Plans To Develop Shuttle

OW1806044991 Tokyo KYODO in English 0113 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 18 KYODO—The National Space Development Agency of Japan [NASDA] plans to start a research and development project in Fiscal 1992 for the domestically-manufactured space shuttle, the economic Daily NIKKEI SHIMBUN reported Tuesday.

The 20-ton unmanned space shuttle will carry experimental machinery weighing up to 3 tons to a planned space station to be built jointly by Japan, the U.S., Canada, and European countries by 2000.

Under the plan, the shuttle will be lifted into space by Japan's next-generation, large-scale rocket, the daily said.

The agency will submit the plan for approval to the Space Activities Commission Thursday.

Diet Session for Reform Bills Opposed

OW1806122191 Tokyo KYODO in English 0955 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 18 KYODO—Japan's opposition parties Tuesday opposed a ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) proposal for an extraordinary Diet session in late July to discuss the LDP's political reform plan.

The opposition camp, however, agreed to a short Diet session to discuss relief measures for areas affected by the eruption of Mt. Unzen in Nagasaki Prefecture.

LDP Secretary General Keizo Obuchi made the proposal in a meeting with his counterparts from the Social Democratic Party (SDP) and other opposition parties.

Obuchi proposed calling the extra Diet session on June 22 at the earliest to discuss a package of bills related to political and electoral reforms.

Obuchi also called on the opposition parties to debate relief projects for the volcanic disaster and a possible Japanese contribution to United Nations peacekeeping operations.

Tsuruo Yamaguchi, secretary general of the largest opposition SDP, however, rejected the LDP proposal, saying the LDP aims to railroad through the Diet a bill designed to introduce a single-seat constituency system into the House of Representatives.

The secretaries general of the other opposition parties echoed Yamaguchi's opposition to early convocation of the Diet.

The opposition camp has opposed the LDP plan for a combined single-seat and proportional representative system to elect members of the powerful Lower House, arguing that such a system would benefit only the ruling party.

However, they agreed to meet again with Obuchi on Friday to discuss the LDP call for a possible short Diet session to draw up volcanic relief measures.

The ruling and opposition parties also agreed to hold separate meetings between Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and opposition leaders on July 6 before the economic summit meeting of seven major industrialized nations in London in mid-July.

Social Democrats Unveil Party Reform Report

OW1806163391 Tokyo KYODO in English 1220 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 18 KYODO—Japan's Social Democratic Party (SDP) unveiled Tuesday a draft report on party reform which acknowledges the country has an inherent right of self-defense but maintains that the existing Self-Defense Forces (SDF) are unconstitutional.

The report clarifies the party's stance on the defense issue, saying that defense comprises not just a military, but also diplomatic, economic, cultural and industrial aspects. Japan should pursue self-defense through an overall approach, resorting to military power as little as possible and only if a foreign country should invade the motherland, the report says.

In touching on the Self-Defense Forces, the report claims they are unconstitutional in their current form even though the party recognizes their existence.

Japan should reorganize the SDF into a national guard as well as U.N. peacekeeping and international disaster relief forces to realize the ideals of the country's war-renouncing Constitution, the report says.

It says the birth of the post-cold war period following the rapprochement between the United States and the Soviet Union is creating the conditions under which the nonarmed ideals of the Constitution can be realized.

The party should make every effort to develop its basic policies of neutrality and nonalignment and establish a new world order centering on the United Nations, the report says.

Referring to the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, the report says it is necessary for Japan to aim at building an international security system which, it said, would end the need for the treaty.

The SDP will make its utmost efforts to reduce the military role of the treaty, which the report said reflects the cold war existing after World War II, as it was signed in 1956.

According to the report, the party supports the simultaneous entry of North and South Korea into the United Nations, expected to take place this fall.

The party acknowledges the existence of the two Koreas and the process of reunification proceeding between them, the report says.

On nuclear power stations, it says the party hopes to see them scrapped in Japan through the development of substitute energy.

The SDP report was compiled by the party's Reform Committee, established by the party's Central Executive Committee—the major policy-making body—on May 16 due to the party's crushing defeat in local elections in April. Its drafting followed 11 public and closed-door meetings.

Makoto Tanabe, chairman of the Reform Committee, told reporters that the party drafted the reform plan to show Japanese voters its long-term policy which, he said, will open the ways for setting up two big political forces.

The Reform Committee will submit the plan to a Central Executive Committee meeting on Thursday for incorporation into the party's strategic policies for winning political power.

Bank Entry Into Securities Business Recommended

OW1906100591 Tokyo KYODO in English 0817 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 19 KYODO—Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto Wednesday received a recommendation that banks be allowed to enter the securities business through subsidiaries in a step toward liberalizing the nation's financial market.

The report drafted by the Securities and Exchange Council recommends strict limits on the scope of securities business banks will be able to do.

Among other things, it proposes barring bank subsidiaries from doing stock broking, the main source of earnings at securities companies.

The report is nearly in line with measures recommended in an earlier report from the Financial System Research Council, another Finance Ministry advisory panel studying ways to reshape the nation's financial system.

The Financial System Research Council is slated to formally endorse its own report on June 25.

With the reports from its two advisory panels, the Finance Ministry is to put the final touches on legislation to overhaul the nation's financial market in 1993.

Ratio of Dividend to Income Posts Rise in 1990

OW1906124391 Tokyo KYODO in English 1049 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 19 KYODO—Dividends paid to shareholders by corporations listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange increased in fiscal 1990 despite poor business performance, boosting the ratio of dividend to income for the first time in four years, the exchange reported Wednesday.

The exchange said dividends paid by 1,087 listed corporations gained 4.01 percent over a year ago to 1,860.2 billion yen while combined net income grew 1.32 percent to 5,383.7 billion yen.

The payout ratio rose 0.9 point to 34.6 percent, posting the first rise in four years, it said.

Exchange officials said it is too early to conclude that the improved ratio reflected a policy switch by corporations to raise returns to shareholders.

Among 657 firms which reported increased profits, the payout ratio declined for 498 companies, or 75 percent of the total, the officials said.

The ratio has declined since fiscal 1986, when it stood at 48.7 percent.

The officials said most companies are negative to increasing dividend payments to shareholders.

Corporate executives are more preoccupied with retaining the present level of dividend payments than boosting returns for investors, the officials said.

Firm To Build 'Very Large Crude Oil Carrier'

OW1906090491 Tokyo KYODO in English 0750 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 19 KYODO—Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. has received an order from Shinwa Kaiun Kaisha Ltd. to build the world's first very large crude oil carrier (VLCC) equipped with contra rotating propellers, company officials said Wednesday.

The ship's two coaxial propellers will rotate in opposite directions, producing an energy saving of 15 percent by increasing propulsion efficiency, officials said.

The rear propeller absorbs energy from the swirl flow generated by the front propeller, which is nonexistent in conventional propellers, boosting energy efficiency, officials said.

Mitsubishi will complete construction of the 258,000 ton tanker in March 1993, officials said.

Shinwa Kaiun Kaisha, a shipping company, is affiliated with Nippon Yusen K.K., a key member of the Mitsubishi group.

Solar-Powered Air Conditioner Developed

OW1906101491 Tokyo KYODO in English 0941 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Osaka, June 19 KYODO—Kansai Electric Power Co. and Sharp Corp. have jointly developed a solar-powered air conditioner, company officials said Wednesday.

Both companies will begin tests of the prototype air conditioner at Kansai Electric's Housing Test Center in Kobe between July 1991 and February 1992 in the hope of commercializing the product thereafter, officials said.

The unit will be ideal for cooling in summer and heating in winter, officials said.

The air conditioner is powered directly via an electrical interface control unit which converts the energy from the 20 square meter solar panel to electricity, amounting to 2 kilowatt hours.

The control unit also enables users to easily switch to the main household electrical source when cloudy days and rain prevent the solar panels from generating energy from the sun's rays.

Although solar panels required to produce 2 kilowatt hours costs about 1.3 million yen today, prices are expected to fall by about one-third of that by 2000, officials said.

Sanyo Electric Co. is already testing a solar-powered air conditioner it developed last year, officials said.

Nihon Unysis To Market Mainframe Computers

OW1906124791 Tokyo KYODO in English 1052 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 19 KYODO—Nihon Unysis Ltd. plans to soon begin marketing its U.S. parent's new mainframe computers, which the company claims are the fastest in the industry for commercial applications.

Nihon Unysis officials said the company will begin marketing six models of the A19 mainframes on June 20 and start shipments in December.

Unisys Corp., based in Detroit, Michigan, unveiled the A19 machines in the United States in March, officials said.

The A19 mainframes are claimed to clock the world's fastest speed for on-line transaction processing, a term used to define the rapid use of a computer's data bank to check or upgrade customers records or other accounts, according to officials.

The A19 machines have 2.5 times the processing power of the company's current A17 mainframe computers.

The new models will be offered in several versions, including one that will comprise six processors.

Prices for the models, including peripheral equipment, will start from 5.6 billion yen.

Mongolia

Need for Privatizing Farm Property Highlighted

*OW1506150991 Beijing XINHUA in English
1407 GMT 15 Jun 91*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 15 (XINHUA)—The Federation of Agricultural and Livestock Cooperatives of Mongolia (FALCM) today pointed to the need to privatize the properties of cooperatives during the transition to a market economy.

Two documents were adopted by the Eighth Congress of FALCM at its closing meeting early this morning. They were: "The Inner Policy for the Privatization of Properties of the Mongolian Agricultural and Livestock Cooperatives", and "The Exemplary Charter of Agricultural and Livestock Cooperatives".

The documents said the forms in which privatization would be carried out would be determined by various cooperatives themselves in accordance with their different conditions.

Mongolian President Punsalmaagiyn Ochirbat said in his address to the congress Friday that the state attached great importance to the forms of privatizing and leasing the properties of the cooperatives. There was need to change the structure of the present cooperatives, but "we will never retrogress organizationally from the form of engaging in cooperative work," he stressed.

The congress elected a 105-member Supreme Council of the FALCM. A member of the Small Hural, Urtnasan, was elected chairman of the Supreme Council.

There are now more than 300 agricultural and livestock cooperatives in the country.

Government To Issue Bonds Worth $7.5 Million

*OW1506120091 Beijing XINHUA in English
1139 GMT 15 Jun 91*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 15 (XINHUA)—The Mongolian Government has decided to issue 300 million tugriks (about 7.5 million U.S. dollars) worth of bonds, in the 3rd quarter of this year.

The newspaper "PEOPLE'S RIGHT" reported Friday that the bonds would be the first of their kind in the history of the country.

The aim was to mop up idle money held by individuals and organizations, and put it into circulation.

The bonds, with face values of 500 tugriks (12.5 dollars), 200 tugriks (5 dollars), 100 tugriks (2.5 dollars) and 50 tugriks (1.25 dollars), will be repaid after five years or after ten years.

They will accrue a yearly interest of eight percent, and include a 20 percent convertible foreign exchange component, based on the exchange rate at the repaying time.

Bank of Mongolia Announces Currency Devaluation

*OW1406130691 Beijing XINHUA in English
1151 GMT 14 Jun 91*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 14 (XINHUA)—The exchange rate of the tugrik, the national currency of Mongolia, has devalued from seven tugriks to the U.S. dollar to 40 tugriks, the MONGOLIAN NEWS AGENCY reported this morning.

The devaluation was announced by the Bank of Mongolia and took effect from June 10. It is the largest since 1924 when the tugrik was issued as the national currency.

Exchange rates with other Western currencies have also changed at relevant rates.

Officials from the bank's foreign exhange department told XINHUA that the sharp devaluation aimed to close the exchange rate gap between the official price and the black market rate. It also aimed to raise the purchasing power of the national currency.

The bank official said the exchange rate on the country's black markets had been 100 tugriks to a dollar.

North Korea

Panmunjom Meeting Planned With U.S. on MIA's

*SK1906042491 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0414 GMT 19 Jun 91*

[Text] Pyongyang June 19 (KCNA)—A joint meeting between the delegations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States will be held at Panmunjom on June 23 and 24 under agreement between the two sides.

The joint meeting will discuss matters of forming and running an organization for the unearthing and transfer of the remains of GI's missing in action in the areas of the northern half of Korea during the past Korean war. And then remains of 11 GI's will be transferred.

U.S., ROK 'Pressuring' for Inspection Viewed

SK1906050591 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435 GMT 19 Jun 91

["Unilateral Arbitrariness of Big-Powerism"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 19 (KCNA)—It is a unilateral arbitrariness of big-powerism and an arrogant and outrageous imperialist act based on the policy of strength that the United States tries to force "nuclear inspection" on the DPRK which has no nuclear weapons while keeping a large stock of nuclear arms in South Korea and constantly resorting to nuclear threat and blackmail against the Korean people, says NODONG SINMUN today.

The news analyst says:

The United States and the South Korean authorities are pressuring the DPRK to accept "nuclear inspection" by building up public opinion and have gone so far as to raise "nuclear inspection" as a precondition for a progress in DPRK-U.S. dialogue.

The DPRK's "capability of developing nuclear weapons" cried over by the United States is an utterly groundless argument and sheer fabrication.

We, adhering to a peaceful position, have no intention to develop nuclear weapons and we have no capacity to do that.

We are ready to sign the nuclear safeguards accord under the Non- proliferation Treaty and do not oppose nuclear inspection. We have repeatedly clarified our stand and this stand of ours is well known worldwide.

What blocks us from signing the nuclear safeguards accord is the United States, its line of nuclear war against the Korean people and its nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea. The point is to remove the U.S. nuclear threat to the DPRK and Asia. Then, there will be no problem for us to sign the nuclear safeguards accord and accept nuclear inspection.

If nuclear inspection is to be made, the United States should not try to force a unilateral inspection on the DPRK that has no nuclear weapons, but open its nuclear bases in South Korea to the public and undergo international inspection simultaneously. That would be fair and aboveboard.

It is unjustifiable and brigandish for the United States to demand "nuclear inspection" on the DPRK that has no nuclear weapons while keeping nuclear weapons in South Korea and preparing a nuclear war. Japan's siding with the United States is a shameful act forgetting its position as an Asian nation and a victim to atomic bombs.

We will never accept the United States' coercive demand for unilateral "nuclear inspection" on us.

Chongnyon Urges U.S. To Remove Nuclear Threat

SK1506153491 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1457 GMT 15 Jun 91

["Chongnyon Urges the United States To Remove Nuclear Threat to DPRK"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Tokyo June 14 (KNS-KCNA) - We strongly demand that the United States remove the nuclear threat to the DPRK and withdraw its nuclear arms and troops from South Korea.

The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) said this in its statement published in Tokyo on June 12 in support of the joint statement of the political parties and organizations of the DPRK.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists are pressing for "nuclear inspection" like a thief crying "stop thief," the statement said that should "nuclear inspection" be made they must not insist on doing it in the DPRK alone which has no nuclear weapon but the U.S. nuclear bases in South Korea must be opened to the public and an international inspection of them be made simultaneously.

To prohibit a nuclear threat to the DPRK is an unavoidable obligation of the United States, a nuclear state, under the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty, it said, and went on:

Japan, the first victim to nuclear weapons in the world, must not follow the United States but look straight at the danger of the U.S. nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea.

We demand that the Japanese authorities pay due attention to the prevention of a nuclear war and the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula and Asia and take sincere attitude toward DPRK-Japan negotiations.

We express the firm belief that all the peaceloving people in Asia and the rest of the world as well as the Japanese people will join us in removing the U.S. nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea and turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone, squarely looking at their dangerous nature, the statement said.

Yu Ho-chun Supports Removal

SK1906104691 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 19 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists must not resort to the "policy of strength" but go home, taking along their nuclear weapons and aggression forces deployed in South Korea as demanded by the Korean people and the peaceloving people of the world, demanded Yu Ho-chun, director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland.

In a statement issued today to support the just stand set out in the joint statement of the political parties and public organisations of the DPRK, Yu Ho-chun said [word indistinct] the way of tiding over the grave difficulties created on the Korean peninsula is to get the U.S. nuclear weapons, the source of nuclear war, withdrawn from South Korea.

Although the U.S. imperialists are trying to threaten others and mislead public opinion with the blackmail of strength and poor sophism, they must clearly know that it will go down with no one.

If Japan is truly concerned over nuclear threat, it must clearly see the danger of the U.S. nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea and play a due role in removing them, instead of crying for "forced inspection" on the "nuclear facilities" of the DPRK.

Proceeding from the vital demand of our nation and our sense of heavy responsibility for the cause of peace in Asia and the world, we will do all we can to get the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons withdrawn from South Korea, convert the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and preserve peace and security in Asia and the world.

Group Reports 'Brutalities' of U.S. Soldiers

SK1606082191 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0758 GMT 16 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 16 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists are the hordes of blood-thirsty wolves that cannot live even a day without seeing blood, beasts in human skin that have not an iota of human conscience, reason and morality and the dirtiest and cruellest barbarians of the present age who make a fun of human butchery.

The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland says this in its Information No. 593 Saturday.

Pointing to the unceasing inhuman brutalities committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in South Korea, the information says:

Two soldiers of the U.S. imperialist aggression army tried to fool with a passing woman and stabbed a protesting inhabitant with a dagger, inflicting heavy wounds on him in Uijongbu, Kyonggi Province, South Korea, on June 7.

Earlier, PFC. Charles Ryuzin (transcribed from Korean) of the transport company of the U.S. Eighth Army, raped primary school girls on several occasions.

The U.S. Imperialist aggressors are strutting about in South Korea like a conquering hero because they regard South Korea as their occupied territory and our people as colonial slaves.

The ever increasing criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea are unthinkable apart from the base flunkeyist-treacherous nature of the No Tae-u group.

This time again, the puppets handed the criminals over to the U.S. Army side without any punishment.

The reality shows that if the U.S. imperialist aggressors remain and the No Tae-u group flattering to them are left alone in South Korea, the people there can neither live in peace even a day nor keep themselves alive, to say nothing of independence, democracy and reunification.

Pomminnyon Statement on Rearrest of Reverend Mun

SK1706052391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0503 GMT 17 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 17 (KCNA)—The overseas headquarters of the Japan-Korean Alliance for National Reunification (Pomminnyon) in a statement June 9 said that the reimprisonment of the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan who is chairman of the preparatory committee of the South side's headquarters of "Pomminnyon" by the South Korean authorities is a reckless challenge to the 70 million fellow countrymen who are striving for an earlier achievement of independence, democracy and reunification and a last-ditch effort going against the current of history.

Noting that the national reunification is a demand of the times which no one can block, the statement said: The overseas headquarters of "Pomminnyon" which was formed out of the necessity of history solemnly declares that it will struggle against the present "regime" in South Korea going against the sacred cause of national reunification.

U.S., South Military Exercises Reported

SK1906051291 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0432 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 19 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppets on June 17 sent out heavily armed bandits to the backside of height 187 near Paekyong-ri, Yonchon County, on the Military Demarcation Line to fire at random 12.7 mm large-calibre machinegun bullets, according to military sources.

Earlier, on the 14th, the puppet troops deployed near Chongja-ri, Paju County, and Chungsa-ri, Yonchon County, installed 105 mm guns at their positions and openly threatened us, firing tens of shells at points close to the MDL.

On the same day, the U.S. imperialists let an EH-60 electronic jamming plane fly above the MDL and make a shuttle flight from Munsan to Kanghwa Island, jamming and committing an espionage on the radio wave appliances of our side.

Formations of armed helicopters of the puppet army flew over Paekryon-ri, Paju County, and Yulri-ri, Cholwon County of South Korean Kangwon Province, on June 15, inciting a fever of war.

South's Military Exercise on 13 Jun Reported

SK1606000691 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0706 GMT 15 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 15 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppets on June 13 landed four helicopters carrying high-ranking officers on Kohwang hill northwest of Myongho-ri, Kosong County, South Korean Kangwon Province, near the Demilitarized Zone for an on-the-spot espionage on our side and let them fly west to Paengnyon-ri, Paju County, along the Military Demarcation Line, committing an allout commanding espionage on the frontline areas of our side, according to military sources.

And one commanding helicopter touched down at Chakdong-ri, Yonchon County, near the Demilitarized Zone along the Military Demarcation Line, and some 10 officers alighted on an unnamed hill in the Demilitarized Zone and unfolded a map for an operational confab against our side.

Four 500-MD military helicopters flew above Munsan-ri, Paju County, near the Military Demarcation Line for an aerial war exercise and take-off-and-landing exercise.

On the same day, the puppets deployed 105 mm guns in a position in the vicinity of Chukhyon-ri, Paju County and frantically fired some 60 shells towards the Military Demarcation Line northwest of the river Rimjin. And they concentrically fired about 600 shells and bullets with a 90 mm recoilless gun and 12.7 mm machine guns toward the Military Demarcation Line from Hapo-ri, Paju County, and from Chakdong-ri, Yonchon County.

Such reckless war exercises clearly show that the puppets are persistently pursuing confrontation and war.

NODONG SINMUN Views Elections in South

SK1906053391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0456 GMT 19 Jun 91

["True Colour of "Power" Robber"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 19 (KCNA)—Under the "maximum emergency alert order" issued by the No Tae-u ruling group on the threshold of the "elections of large city and provincial councils", puppet police, the "security planning board," the "secret affairs command" and all other repressive forces are mobilized in suppression of the people and the puppet regular army is in full preparedness for action in South Korea.

Commenting on this, a NODONG SINMUN analyst today says:

Over 100,000 "election offender control men" and 6,000 "members of the supervision corps against election frauds" and nearly 6,000 "men of election offender control police" organised by the puppets are posted at all districts and "constituencies."

The No Tae-u ruling group has thrown off the veil of "fair election" it had been wearing for a while and openly resorts to bayonet-backed offensive and fraud to rig "victory" of the candidates of the "Democratic Liberal Party."

This is an undisguised move to stage the "elections" as a one-party show of the "DLP," binding hand and foot the people desirous of democracy and opposed to violent and fraudulent "elections" by branding them as "election offenders" and "anti-system forces."

The ulterior intention of the No Tae-u ruling group is to lay the foundation for long-term office by holding the "elections" as a monopoly show of the "DLP" after stifling the pro-reunification democratic forces.

UN Step 'Fully Supported in Many Countries'

SK1906053491 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 19 (KCNA)—The active step of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to enter the United Nations is fully supported in many countries.

J. Qorro, director of the Shihata News Agency of Tanzania, in an interview with the KCNA correspondent in Dar es Salaam, said North Korea's step for U.N. membership is surely a telling blow to South Korea.

He stressed that the DPRK's step to enter the U.N. foiled the South Korean authorities' plot to join it unilaterally and thus "isolate" the North in the international arena.

If the North and the South of Korea separately join the U.N., South Korea will be unable to refuse the adoption of a North-South nonaggression declaration under the U.N. Charter and then have no ground to keep the U.S. forces, he said, adding: The United Nations should settle the Korean issue in an unbiased manner in favour of her national reunification.

The Bangladesh-Korea Friendship Association in a statement on June 11 warmly hailed and fully supported the DPRK's active step to enter the U.N.

The DPRK Government decided to join the United Nations for the sake of peaceful national reunification since the South Korean authorities are acting contrary to the desire of the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people who want Korea to enter the U.N. with one nomenclature after reunification is achieved through confederacy, said the statement.

PRC's Qian Qichen Continues Visit Activities

Tours Stadium, Pyongyang Sites

SK1906074491 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] Comrade Qian Qichen, member of the PRC State Council and Foreign Minister, and his entourage, which is on an official goodwill visit to our country, toured 1 May Stadium.

The guests looked around the interior facilities in the stadium with deep interest, while listening to a guide's explanation about the fact that our people have wonderfully erected on their own a large-scale modern building in a short period of time, two and half a years, under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party.

Following this, the Foreign Minister and his company looked down upon the scenic Taedong River and its neighboring areas, as well as the ever-changing City of Pyongyang from the (Choesungdae) atop Mt Moran.

Received by Kim Il-song 19 Jun

SK1906083491 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0800 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song today received Comrade Qian Qichen, member of the PRC State Council and Foreign Minister, and his company, which is on an official goodwill visit to our country.

Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to our country Zheng Yi were on hand.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Foreign Minister Qian Qichen gave gifts to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arranged a luncheon for the guests.

Presents Gift for Kim Chong-il

SK1906104091 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 19 (KCNA)—A gift for the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il from Qian Qichen, state councillor and foreign minister of the People's Republic of China, now on an official goodwill visit to Korea was handed by him to Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, today.

KPA's Choe Kwang Meets Soviet Navy Delegation

SK1606035591 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 10 Jun 91

[Text] Comrade Choe Kwang, chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army [KPA], today met with the Soviet Navy delegation led by Fleet Admiral Makarov Konstantin Vasilyevich, first deputy commander in chief and chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Navy General Headquarters, who is currently on a visit to our country, and held talks in a friendly atmosphere.

In attendance were Hwang Sok-kyun, KPA lieutenant general, Aleksandr Kapto, Soviet ambassador to our country, and the military attache of the Soviet Embassy.

During its stay in the DPRK, the delegation toured Mangyongdae, and went around the Chuche Tower, the May Day Stadium, the Pyongyang subway, Sohae Lockgate, and Panmunjom. The delegation also watched an outdoor performance.

In addition, the delegation laid bouquets before Mt. Taesong Revolutionary Martyr's Tomb, the Friendship Tower, the Liberation Tower, and tombs of Soviet soldiers in Sadong district.

Paek Pom-su, Delegation Depart for Soviet Union

SK1506152191 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 15 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 15 (KCNA)—A South Hwanghae provincial delegation led by Paek Pom-su, chief secretary of the South Hwanghae Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the Provincial People's Committee, left here today for a visit to Chita region, the Soviet Union.

Sawas Bunturng Sook, advisor to the deputy leader of the Social Action Party of Thailand, and his party arrived here today.

Arriving also were a home-visiting group of Korean residents in the United States, a home-visiting group of Korean high school students in Japan and the 153rd short-term home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan.

Kim Tal-hyon Tours Various Sites in Philippines

SK1606072091 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 14 Jun 91

[Text] Our country's Kim Tal-hyon, vice premier and chairman of the External Economic Affairs Committee, and his company are currently visiting the Philippines.

On 9 June the vice premier and his company visited the battle site of the Pacific war at Corregidor Island, Manila Bay.

(Jose De Vinicia), acting chairman of the foreign affairs committee of the House of Representatives, and (Miguel Romero), vice chairman of the appointment committee of the House of Representatives, accompanied the vice premier and his company.

On this evening the vice premier and his company were invited to a banquet arranged by Ramon V. Mitra, speaker of the Philippines' House of Representatives. Acting chairman of the foreign affairs committee of the House of Representatives; vice chairman of the appointment committee of the House of Representatives; chairman of the transportation and communications committee of the House of Representatives; chairmen of other committees; and other functionaries concerned were on hand.

During the banquet, the speaker of the House of Representatives expressed his firm belief that the relations between the Philippines and Korea will develop in a good way.

On 10 June, the vice premier and his company visited the Philippines' House of Representatives and met Jovito R. Salonga, president of the Senate.

On this same day the vice premier and his company were invited to a banquet arranged by the acting chairman of the foreign affairs committee of the Philippines' House of Representatives. The secretary of national defense; the secretary of trade, industry, and tourism; the vice secretary of foreign affairs; the vice speaker of the House of Representatives; congressmen; and other functionaries concerned were on hand.

On 11 June the vice premier and his company met with Peter Garrucho, secretary of trade, industry, and tourism, and were invited to a banquet arranged by the secretary. At the banquet the participants of the banquet drank a toast for the long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and for the long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Receives Gift for Kim Il-song

SK1806051791 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0441 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 18 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was presented with a gift by Corazon Aquino, president of the Philippines.

The gift was handed to Kim Tal-hyon, vice-premier and chairman of the External Economy Commission of the DPRK, on a visit to the Philippines on June 16 by Jose de Venecia, acting chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives of the Philippines.

Kwon Min-chun, Tanzanian Delegates at Performance

SK1906030291 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 17 Jun 91

[Text] A delegation of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania led by Horace Kolimba, general secretary of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, who is now staying in our country, on 17 June watched a general acrobatic performance given at the Pyongyang Acrobatic Theater.

Kwon Min-chun, deputy director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, other officials concerned, and working people of the city watched the performace along with the guests.

The performance was well received by the audience because of its high artistic excellence.

Party Leaders Attend Landscaping Meeting 14 Jun

SK1906094691 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1100 GMT 14 Jun 91

[Excerpt] A report meeting marking the 30th anniversary of the founding of the National Land Design Institute was held on the afternoon of 14 June at the People's Palace of Culture. A portrait of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song was placed at the center of the meeting. The slogan boards reading "Long Live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song! and "Long live the Workers Party of Korea [WPK]!" were displayed at the report meeting.

The meeting was attended by Han Song-yong, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Kim Yun-hyok, vice premier of the State Administration Council; Kim Ung-sang, chairman of the State Construction Committee; and other relevant functionaries along with functionaries concerned with the National Land Design Institute. [passage omitted]

Institute Publishes Kim Il-song Works

SK1506121991 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 15 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 15 (KCNA)—The International Institute of the Chuche Idea published the 69th issue of "Paekbong Library".

Under the headline "Upbringing of Communist Men" it carries the works of the great leader President Kim Il-song "On Some Immediate Tasks of the Democratic Youth League Organizations", "On the Method of Party Work", "On Strengthening the Work of Establishing the Monolithic Ideological System of the Party Amongst Cadres and the Work of Revolutionizing Them", "On Publishing the Theses on Socialist Education" and "Let Us Strengthen the People's Army To Defend the Socialist Fatherland Firmly".

It also edits articles introducing achievements in human remoulding in Korea under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song.

Yi Chong-ok Attends Meeting Conferring Titles

SK1606095691 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 12 Jun 91

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 12 June, a meeting to confer the 26 March plant with the titles of the red flag of three revolutions and guard laureate was held at the Cultural Palace of the People. [passage omitted]

Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice president; Choe Mun-son, responsible secretary of the party of Pyongyang and chairman of the Pyongyang People's Committee; and other functionaries concerned participated in the meeting with the employees of the plant and members of the three revolutions teams.

At the meeting the DPRK Central People's Committee decrees on conferring the 26 March plant with the titles of the red flag of three revolutions and guard laureate was read aloud. [passage omitted]

Rolled Steel Production Reportedly Increasing

SK1806151991 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 18 (KCNA)—The output of rolled steel is increasing in Korea.

Over 50,000 more tons were turned out in May than in the previous month.

Korea has solid foundations for an annual production of several million tons of rolled steel.

There are streamlined branch rolling mills and workshops at the iron and steel works in different places of the country including Chongjin, Kim Chaek and Songnim.

In order to fully meet the needs of different branches of the national economy for rolled steel, the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has directed big efforts to consolidating its production foundations.

As a result, the one million ton capacity branch rolling mill of the Kim Chaek Iron and steel complex, the blooming shop, seamless steel pipe shop and welded pipe shop of the Chollima Steel Complex, the Sheet Metal Rolling shop of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex, the semi-steel blooming shop of the Songjin Steel Complex and other large hot and cold rolling and second-stage metal processing bases have been built and started production.

Rolled steel production processes with a capacity of hundreds of thousands of tons have been built additionally at steel works including Steelworks No. 8 built in the 1980's, with the result that their production capacity has markedly increased.

Korea now produces quantities of hot and cold rolled goods of various kinds and goods of second-stage metal processing.

Development, Production of Local Industry Viewed

SK1906102491 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 19 (KCNA)—Local industry is developing in Korea.

According to Sin Chong-kwang, vice-minister of local industry, the total output value of local industry in 1990 increased 6 percent up on 1989, and during the first five months of this year it jumped 9 percent up on the like period last year.

The state directs efforts to the development of local industry to make it hold a big proportion in consumer goods production.

The great leader President Kim Il-song put forth a task to develop local industry along with central industry at the June, 1958, plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

During his on-the-spot guidance to many local counties including Changsong, Sakju and Yangdok he indicated in detail the basic orientation and ways of developing local industry.

Afterwards, local industrial factories were built across the country on an extensive scale.

There are an average of 20 odd local industrial factories in the counties of the country at present.

Local industrial factories produce various processed foodstuffs, sweets and cakes, cooking oil, textiles, garments, varieties of daily necessaries, sundry goods and so on chiefly with their local raw materials.

The main varieties of consumer goods number over 800 and expanded varieties more than 8,000.

Many goods including ceramic wares, straw goods, canned goods and wine are exported.

Harvest of Bumper Wheat, Barley Crops Reported

SK1806151391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 18 (KCNA)—Bumper crops of wheat and barley have visited the double-cropping fields of South Hwanghae Province in Korea.

The per hectare yield is expected to increase by more than one ton as against last year on all farms engaged in double-cropping.

An increase of over 1.5 tons from each hectare is foreseen at the rural communities in Yongyon, Omjin and Kangnyong counties.

The agricultural working people there have begun harvesting ripe barley.

And aftercrops are being planted qualitatively following the harvest.

KCNA Review of 19 Jun Pyongyang Press

SK1906055691 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0442 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Press review]

[Text] Pyongyang June 19 (KCNA)—Dailies here today report that President Kim Il-song received his royal highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and saw a performance of school children's art circles with him.

A joint seminar on the speech made by the great leader President Kim Il-song at the opening session of the 85th Interparliamentary Conference was held in Finland, says NODONG SINMUN.

According to the press, France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles and secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, will shortly pay a state visit to our country upon the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

NODONG SINMUN allots one whole page to an article headlined "Not Forgetting Hero Yi Su-pok and His Mother." It tells about the affection and solicitude shown by President Kim Il-song for Yi Su-pok who silenced the enemy's pillbox with his body to open the way for the charge of his unit in a battle on hill 1211 on the eastern section of the front during the Fatherland Liberation War, and his mother.

Carried in it are world public voices stressing that the proposal for reunification through a confederacy advanced by President Kim Il-song is a most just and realistic, only way for reunifying Korea.

Under the headline "Mr. Kim Chong-il Is Our Benefactor, Symbol of Victory and Hope" the paper conveys words of South Korean people deeply revering him. Carried in NODONG SINMUN is an article titled "System of Daily Review of Production and Finance Is Popular Industrial Management Method of Our Style" and MINJU

CHOSON an article titled "Singlehearted Unity of the Leader, the Party and the Masses Is Eternal Vitality of Socialism".

First half year plans have been fulfilled ahead of schedule at the Yongsong general machine bureau and other industrial establishments of the country, papers say.

Papers inform the readers that the Chinese foreign minister visited the May Day Stadium in Pyongyang and the Indonesian foreign minister will pay a visit to the DPRK.

The Nepalese prime minister met the DPRK ambassador to his country, according to NODONG SINMUN.

Papers report that national specialized sqorts games of primary school children were held to mark the 45th founding anniversary of the Korean Children's Union and the "Korea" team drew with Ireland in the second preliminary match at the Sixth World Youth Soccer Championships.

Appearing in papers is a statement issued to the press by Paek Nam-chun, director of the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, to clarify the justice of the DPRK's stand towards the removal of the nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula which was laid down in a joint statement of the political parties and public organizations of the DPRK.

Given in the press is news that the South Korean authorities transferred the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, a pro-reunification democratic figure, to Andong prison and the headquarters of Koreans in Japan of the Pan-Korean Alliance for National Reunification (Pomminnyon) made public a statement denouncing the reimprisonment of the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan.

A NODONG SINMUN commentary raps at the No Tae-u ruling group for creating a terror-ridden atmosphere to rig "votes" for the "Democratic Liberal Party" clan in the forthcoming "elections of the large city and provincial councils".

Dailies report that a week supporting Korea's reunification was set in Italy, a mass demonstration supporting Korea's reunification was held in front of the South Korean puppet embassy in Italy, and foreign public has supported the joint statement of the political parties and public organizations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In a commentary titled "Unilateral Arbitrariness of Big-Powerism" NODONG SINMUN accuses the United States of demanding the "nuclear inspection" in our area, carping on us who has no nuclear weapons.

International news columns of the press include reports that Comrade Jiang Zemin elaborated on the importance of science and technology in his speech when he met with the participants in the conference of active organizations and activists of the Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defence, Samdech Norodom Sihanoik decided to join the Cambodian Supreme National Council as a member, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Fyodor Senko [as received] referred to the unstable condition of agriculture in the country and the Yugoslav paper BORBA carried an article on the situation of East Europe.

South Korea

Kim Tae-chung Urges Withdrawal of U.S. Arms

OW1806115891 Tokyo KYODO in English 1010 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 18 KYODO—Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung urged the South Korean Government Tuesday to respond to North Korea's pledge to accept international inspection of its nuclear facilities by negotiating the withdrawal of the U.S. nuclear arms allegedly deployed here.

Kim, calling North Korea's recent agreement to join the United Nations another sign of a historic departure from Pyongyang's long years of isolation, said the South Korean Government should take "commensurate" measures.

Pyongyang "is removing stumbling blocks in normalizing ties with Japan and upgrading relations with the United States," Kim told KYODO NEWS SERVICE, adding that the "No Tae-u administration should take steps to help the North speed its approach to the international community."

As one of those steps, Kim said, Seoul "should talk with Washington on the pullout of the U.S. nuclear arsenal which we all believe to be here."

But Kim, president of the leading opposition New Democratic Party, questioned the "undemocratic" No government's commitment to making the most of recent developments to promote inter-Korean reconciliation.

"An undemocratic government that is stern even toward its own people will not cherish reunification, which might not be in the interests of its 'dictatorship,' " he said.

North Korea said last week that it is prepared to sign an accord allowing international inspection of its nuclear facilities.

Pyongyang repeated its demand that the U.S. remove the 1,000 nuclear weapons it is suspected to have in South Korea, but did not explicitly link that call to inspection of its nuclear facilities, leaving it unclear whether North Korea is dropping its traditional linkage of the two issues.

Kim, meanwhile, said he is confident of victory in Thursday's elections for local councils in six large cities and nine provinces.

He said the people will deliver a "stern judgment to the No administration, which has tried to compensate for its failures in domestic politics" through active diplomacy.

"What has it accomplished during the past three years? The number of political prisoners has increased to 1,500 and opposition parties have been put under surveillance by intelligence agencies.

"Prices are soaring and housing problems worsening," he said.

Seoul To Consult With Allies on Nuclear Issues

SK1806081891 Seoul YONHAP in English 0755 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 18 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea will consult with its major allies, including Japan and the United States, about having the G-7 adopt a resolution urging North Korea to sign a Nuclear Safeguards Accord and open its nuclear facilities to outside inspection, officials said Tuesday.

The cabinet, in a meeting Tuesday on foreign affairs and security, decided to strongly request G-7 members to adopt the resolution at their July 15-17 meeting in London, the officials said.

They said this would ensure North Korea fully accepts and implements the terms of the safeguards accord.

North Korea wants to add a clause releasing it from mandatory inspection if there are nuclear weapons in South Korea and there is a nuclear threat against North Korea, the officials said.

Seoul is demanding that Pyongyang open all its nuclear-related facilities, including its plutonium production and reprocessing plants, to on-site inspection, they said.

President No Tae-u, on his state visit to the United States and Canada from July 1, will discuss this possibility with leaders there, the officials said.

North Korea will reportedly hold talks with the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] on July 10-14 on determining the terms of the model agreement on the safeguards, right before the G-7 meeting.

North Korean roving Ambassador Chin Chung-kuk earlier this month visited IAEA headquarters and said his country was ready to sign the safeguards accord unconditionally.

Pyongyang, which joined the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in 1985, has sputtered in the obligatory signing of the safeguards accord within 18 months of joining the NPT.

Official Warns of North's Propaganda Offensive

SK1706022391 Seoul YONHAP in English 0142 GMT 17 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 17 (YONHAP)—North Korea has launched a propaganda offensive against South Korean lawmakers, journalists and students using leaflets, telephone calls and letters, National Police Chief Yi Chong-kuk said Sunday.

Yi said North Korea had named June "the month of national reunification" and ordered Chochongnyon, a pro-Pyongyang group in Japan, to launch a campaign to ruin Thursday's local elections.

Three leaflets bearing portraits of Kim Chong-il, son and heir-apparent of North Korean leader Kim Il-song, were found Friday in mail for local election candidates.

Yi said Chochongnyon offices were told to send pro-Pyongyang leaflets to the South and contact South Korean lawmakers, local council members and other figures visiting Japan.

Chochongnyon's strident anti-Seoul posture was ordered by Pyongyang, which sees this year as a good time to reunify the Korean Peninsula by a revolution, Yi said.

Police confiscated 6.69 million anti-Seoul and subversive leaflets between January and the end of May. They included 160 articles praising Kim Chong-il, 158 lashing out at South Korean Government policy, 131 urging an anti-government struggle and 150 attacking the South Korean military.

Meeting Points to Problems in Reunification

SK1906025691 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Jun 91 p 6

[Text] A top-level strategy meeting has concluded that there will be many problems for Korea if it follows the unification formula adopted by the two Germanys and therefore Korea needs its own unification plan, in order not to repeat the German errors.

Presided over by President No Tae-u at Chongwadae Monday, Vice Premier and Unification Minister Choe Ho-chung and other ministers concerned discussed a wide range of unification problems with particular reference to German unification and agreed to develop the most appropriate unification formula to fit the Korean situation.

As Minister Choe asserted in his report to the meeting, Germany successfully completed unification with steady contacts and exchanges as well as a buildup of mutual trust between East and West Germany with the priority put on the national interest as a whole and the relief of the agony of the split people.

At the same time, the Germans strived to win international support for their unification project and create an external atmosphere in favor of unification. In short, the German unity was the child of domestic efforts and effective diplomacy.

The same endeavor will be necessary for Korea and especially the buildup of mutual trust through invigorated exchanges in various fields as well as cooperation in international organizations and peaceful co-existence. At the same time, the so-called Two-Plus-Four unification plan could be a model for the Korean unity, mutatis mutandis.

The two Germanys as well recall, accomplished economic or monetary unification as a preliminary step toward political unification in a short period, demonstrating the brilliant ability of the German people to the envy of the still divided Korean people. But the German euphoria at the accomplishment of their long-cherished unification has chilled day by day, as a chain of unexpected problems have arisen.

After the unification, about one third of all East Germany workers lost their jobs and now nearly 80 percent of the enterprises in East Germany are on the brink of bankruptcy. East German people have filed some 1.3 million claims for the return of property that they alleged was illegally confiscated during the communist rule.

Still worse, the Germans who had been separated for more than four decades have yet to recover their national homogeneity due to their long incorporation into different political, economic and social structures. The divided people have a long way to go to resolve the sense of their mutual disharmony, complications and inferiority complex.

This happened despite the fact that the two Germanys had implemented mutual visits, though limited, opened radio-television networks to each other and maintained economic collaboration including West Germany financial assistance, in preparation for their reunification that was realized late last year. Strictly saying, the Germans have now achieved territorial unification but they have yet to achieve national unity.

Compared with the situation of Germany, Korea's is far more unfavorable, in view of the diametrically opposed political structures and ideological backgrounds as well as economic, social and cultural differences. This may well mean that Korea will have many difficulties that must be overcome before and after the unification.

In this connection, President No properly pointed out that Korea should take its cue from the unified Germany, so that the country does not experience such problems. In preparation for Korean unity, he underlined an earlier proposition calling for the establishment of a Korean Commonwealth to be formed in an interim stage.

For the immediate future, the government needs to boost economic cooperation with the North in an effort to fill the economic gap between the North and South and invigorate exchanges in personnel and other fields in a first step to recover national homogeneity. The installation of a "Unification Fund" is an appropriate proposal to this end.

Unification Board Reorganization Adds Staffers

SK1906064691 Seoul YONHAP in English 0611 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 19 (YONHAP)—In preparation for eventual reunification of the Korean peninsula, the cabinet endorsed Wednesday a reorganization of the National Unification Board that adds 48 staff members and changes many job titles.

A new post is third policy in the unification policy office.

The first and second inter-Korean exchange and cooperation officials at the board were replaced by an Exchange Cooperation Bureau, which will command the general affairs division and the exchange cooperation divisions one, two and three.

The planning and management official is now called the Planning and Management Office.

The Research Office and Information and Materials Bureau were merged into the Information Analysis Office, which will command the current information analysis division, materials management division, communist materials division, information research official and analysis officials one, two and three.

The heads of the South-North dialogue office and the Institute of Political Education for National Unification were changed in rank from excepted service first class to general service first class.

Amnesty: North Admits to Political Prisoners

SK1906030491 Seoul YONHAP in English 0101 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Paris, June 18 (YONHAP)—North Korea recently admitted holding some 1,000 political prisoners in three concentration camps, an Amnesty International publication said Tuesday.

A North Korean official met with the Amnesty delegation to the Interparliamentary Union [IPU] meeting in Pyongyang in May and denied a 1990 Amnesty International report that said Pyongyang has tens of thousands of political detainees in 12 concentration camps.

He admitted, however, that some 1,000 prisoners were held in three camps, according to an Amnesty bulletin due for early July. The official did not say how many of them were anti-state offenders, but did say they were kept separate from common criminals.

It was Amnesty's first visit to North Korea and it inspected Pyongyang's legal system while there. The IPU conference was April 29-May 4.

North Korean legal experts told Amnesty there were two kinds of punishment—execution or 15 years of reeducation through labor. Executions were rare, Amnesty said, and applied mainly to people convicted of espionage or sabotage.

Seoul Said To Agree to Student DPRK Visits

BK1906045491 Hong Kong AFP in English 0445 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 19 (AFP)—The head of a Seoul University said Wednesday that President No Tae-u had agreed with his proposal to allow South Korean students to visit the North to see communism in action.

Pak Hong, president of Sogang University, said Mr. No "reacted positively" to his proposal at a meeting Tuesday that students be allowed to visit the North under the same regulations as for "visits to China, Eastern Europe or the Soviet Union," which require "a passport and a visa."

Under the draconian National Security Law, South Koreans must apply for special permission to travel to the communist North or face heavy penalties, but the tough application procedure puts many off trying.

Many foreign experts believe Seoul's strict control on contact with North Korea and on access to its literature is partly to blame for the sympathy students here show for the Pyongyang Government, at a time when communism is collapsing internationally.

Many young South Koreans express some admiration for North Korea's long-time leader Kim Il-song, recalling the role he is believed to have played as a guerrilla leader against Japanese colonialists.

"Radical student leaders are fanatics of out-of-style ideologies like Marxism, Leninism and chuche," Mr. Pak said.

"They believe it's salvation," he added, referring to North Korea's policy of self-reliance. "But if they see reality, what communism really is like, they will be convinced otherwise."

South Korean officials say privately that the government is also worried about North Korea being popular with certain sections of society, such as students, the working class and some intellectuals.

It is unclear, however, whether the government will change its policy towards the North, despite Mr. No's positive response to the proposals.

Mr. Pak also doubted North Korea would accept visits by South Koreans.

Mr. Pak, a Roman Catholic priest who [is] popular with dissidents because he was jailed three times by former South Korean governments, has been in the spotlight recently after saying some dissidents encouraged others to commit suicide as a form of anti-government protest.

Anti-Kim Government-in-Exile To Form in Jul

SK1906092991 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 19 Jun 91 p 2

[Text] The Federation of the ROK and DPRK Koreans Residing in Japan for Democracy and Reunification [Tongilyonmaeng] held a report meeting at a Press Center in Seoul on the afternoon of 18 June on the theme of how to defend the interests of the Japan-residing Koreans and reunification of the South and North Korea under the rapidly changing situation in the Northeast Asia.

In his report, chairman of the Tongilyonmaeng Yi Kwang said: "We at the Tongilyonmaeng have been sending our organ "TONGILYONMAENG" en masse to the members of the underground organization active in North Korea for the establishment of an anti-Kim Il-song provisional government. And we plan to keep sending messages to them in order to let them know that there is an overseas force that supports them."

He added that his organization plans to inaugurate in July this year a preparatory committee for the establishment of anti-Kim Il-song provisional government comprising 20 representatives from North Korea, seven from the Japan-resident Koreans, five respectively from the Koreans residing in the Soviet Union, China, and Europe, and three from the Koreans residing in the United States.

The Tongilyonmaeng is an anti-Kim Il-song mass organization formed with the Koreans residing in Japan on 15 October 1990 in Tokyo.

Soviet: North Trains Young Men To Demonstrate

SK1906092191 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 19 Jun 91 p 1

[YONHAP report from Moscow]

[Text] A Soviet journalist has revealed that North Korea has conducted in Pyongyang secret training sessions for young men affiliated with the General Association of the Koreans Residing in Japan [Chochongnyon] to stir up antigovernment demonstrations in South Korea. North Korea is reported to have recruited about 20 young men each time and each training session lasted for about 40 days.

This was revealed by Aleksandr Zhebin, TASS correspondent who was expelled in May last year after seven years and three months in Pyongyang, in his article headlined "One Day in Pyongyang's Downtown," carried in the latest issue of (EKOPLANET), a weekly magazine published by TASS.

According to Zhebin, the Chochongnyon-affiliated youth who have received special training in North Korea have been actively encouraging South Korean tourists, and young men in particular, to stage antigovernment demonstrations back in South Korea, on directives from North Korea.

Disbanding Ceremony for Joint Soccer Team Urged

SK1906084291 Seoul YONHAP in English 0819 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 19 (YONHAP)—South Korea proposed to North Korea on Wednesday that liaison officials meet Friday to discuss a disbanding ceremony for the united Korean team now playing in the World Youth Football Championships in Portugal.

Kim U-chung, president of the South Korean Soccer Association, suggested in a letter to Choe Yong-hae, president of the North Korean Soccer Association, that the officials meet in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom to discuss the holding of a disbanding ceremony in Pyongyang.

It was agreed in inter-Korean sports talks in February that the single Korean team should fly to Pyongyang from Lisbon and be disbanded in the North Korean capital.

South Korean team members will return to Seoul via Panmunjom, it was agreed.

The officials are expected to discuss the size of the South Korean delegation to attend the ceremony and their itinerary.

North Delegate Explains Chuche Idea 'in Detail'

SK1906101291 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 19 Jun 91 p 2

[YONHAP report from Los Angeles]

[Text] In a second symposium it held on 18 June at William (Carrie) University in Los Angeles on the theme of "Chuche Idea and Christianity," a North Korean delegation headed by Han Si-hae, which is visiting the United States, explained in detail the chuche idea to the 40 participants in the symposium.

Prior to this, members of the North Korean delegation attended a banquet arranged the previous night by the Federation of U.S.- Resident Korean Industrialists chaired by John Kim.

At the banquet, Han who is the head of the North Korean delegation, stated that relations between the United States and North Korea were improving at a speedy pace. He also said: I am convinced that the day when the U.S.-resident Koreans can help Korea [Choson] will arrive soon.

He also said that he would actively help the U.S.-resident Korean businessmen's venture into North Korea. After hearing this, president of the Federation Kim said that the U.S.-resident Korean businessmen will do so willingly, if ever given such an opportunity.

PRC's Tianjin 'Likely' Industrial Complex Site

SK1806033091 Seoul THE KOREA ECONOMIC JOURNAL in English 17 Jun 91 p 12

[Text] Tianjin is likely to be selected as an industrial complex for Korean companies operating in China.

The Korea Land Development Corp., which in May sent its second survey team to three promising areas in China—Tianjin, Qingdao and Qinhuangdao—recently selected Tianjin as the location of the first Korean industrial complex in China.

The Korean industrial complex will be built on a 369,000 pyong site (one pyong equals 3.3 square meters) in Tianjin's economic and technical development zone at a total cost of 20 billion won.

Since about 140 Korean companies hoping to construct factories in China require at least 500,000-600,000 pyong in land area, the corporation is considering constructing a second industrial complex in another Chinese city.

The Chinese side originally asked for 48,000 won per pyong as rent for the land in Tianjin but suggested lowering the land price to 36,000 won per pyong to the second survey team which visited China in May.

The final land distribution prices to Korean companies will likely range from 60,000 won to 70,000 won per pyong.

Trade With Socialist Countries Continues Growth

SK1506023391 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Jun 91 p 7

[Text] Korea's trade with socialist and former socialist countries in the first four months of this year maintained its upward momentum of last year.

In Jan.-April, the two-way trade jumped 48 percent to $2.2 billion, compared with Korea's overall trade growth of 21 percent, the Ministry of Trade and Industry said yesterday. That pushed up the portion of the so-called "northern trade" to 4.6 percent of the total in the four-month period, up from 4.2 percent for all of 1990.

Exports to China, Hungary, Poland and Vietnam showed notable increases, while import from China, Soviet Union and Poland recorded steep rises, officials said, based on statistics at the Office of Customs Administration.

Countrywide, bilateral trade with China soared 44 percent to $1.4 billion with Beijing becoming Seoul's fourth largest trade partner following the United States, Japan and Germany. Steep import growth, particularly that of raw materials, from China caused Korea's trade deficit to grow to $264 million from $156 million a year earlier.

Soviet trade also rose 45 percent to $362 million with the trade balance switching to the Soviet's favor. Seoul exported $151 million worth to and imported $211 worth from Moscow.

Problems 'Expected' in Sending Plants to USSR

SK1806033891 Seoul THE KOREA ECONOMIC JOURNAL in English 17 Jun 91 p 27

[Text] Exports to the Soviet Union of various plants for this year are expected to run into difficulties because payment terms and detailed specifications for the plants have yet to be decided upon between the two sides, trading sources said.

Although Korea and the USSR reportedly agreed in principle on the export of 15 plants valued at about $500 million by next year, the two sides failed to reach agreement on payment terms and plant specifications. As a result, it will be almost impossible for Korean firms to realize exports of plant facilities during this year, the sources said.

To make things worse, individual Soviet republics reportedly are vying to import plant facilities from Korea, thus hindering negotiating efforts of Korean trading firms for plant exports.

The sources predicted that plant exports to the Soviet Union would be possible next year.

The Korean government had originally planned to finalize by September negotiations with the Soviet side over details of plant exports in a bid to allocate export quantities to Korean firms sometime in October this year.

USSR Invites Observation of Naval Exercise

SK1906024391 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in Korean 1200 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] The Soviet Pacific Fleet has invited the ROK, the United States, and Japan to observe its naval exercise to be conducted in the vicinity of Vladivostok in August.

A Soviet diplomatic source said today that the participation of these foreign countries in the military exercise as observers will be conducive to building mutual trust.

Meeting on Strengthening Cooperation With Japan

SK1906064991 Seoul YONHAP in English 0617 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 19 (YONHAP)—South Korean and Japanese officials agreed to strengthen cooperation in trade, industrial technology and international economic forums in a two-day meeting that adjourned here Tuesday.

The 17-member Korean delegation, headed by Assistant Foreign Minister Yi Ki-chu, asked Japan to cut tariffs on 117 exports, including textile products and footwear, and transfer industrial technology to Korea to ease the worsening trade imbalance in Japan's favor.

The Korean officials also demanded Japan lift restrictions on Korean knit products and allow quota exports of seasoned laver.

There was a positive answer from the Japanese officials, who were headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Koji Watanabe.

They promised positive consideration of Seoul's request for 100 Korean vocational instructors and an unfixed number of trainees to receive industrial training in Japan.

Japan called on Korea to scrap the list of items for import diversification and to permit Japanese trading companies to do export-import business in Korea.

Japan advised Seoul to join the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) at an early date, and Seoul said it would do so by the mid-1990s.

The two sides agreed to activate buying missions and exchange provincial entrepreneurs through consultations between the Korea Trade Promotion Corporation (Kotra) and Japan External Trade Organization (Jetro).

The two sides agreed to hold the next talks on trade and industrial technology cooperation during the first half of 1992 in Seoul.

Firm Signs Oil Prospecting Contract in Syria

SK1506032291 Seoul YONHAP in English 0131 GMT 15 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 15 (YONHAP)—Yukong Ltd. hopes to prospect for oil in Syria in a tie-up with Occidental E & P International of America, an Energy and Resources Ministry official said Saturday.

Yukong, a subsidiary of the Sunkyong Group, applied June 3 for approval of an oil development project, the official said.

Yukong signed a contract May 31 with Damascus Petroleum Ltd., locally-incorporated subsidiary of Occidental, for 25 percent of its 100-percent stake in the al-Nabk region in western Syria, he said.

The application would be handled by both the Ministry and cabinet since Korea and Syria lack diplomatic ties, and would be dealt with within two months, he said.

Trade Minister Leaves for UK, Ireland, Belgium

SK1806050991 Seoul YONHAP in English 0252 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 18 (YONHAP)—Trade and Industry Minister Yi Pong-so will visit Britain, Ireland and Belgium June 18-26 to discuss economic cooperation with the European Community and the Uruguay Round multilateral trade talks.

Yi is to meet with Irish Prime Minister Charles Haughey, Belgian Prince Albert, EC Vice President Frans Andriessen and Ian Lang, secretary of state for Scotland as well as the trade ministers of the three countries.

Prime Minister Chong Won-sik on Fair Elections

SK1806055591 Seoul YONHAP in English 0451 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 18 (YONHAP)—Prime Minister Chong Won-sik called for fair elections Tuesday, saying South Korea was at "a watershed for democracy."

In a statement, Chong said the nation's democracy hinges on whether the elections are fair or not. The government will deal sternly with any election corruption, he said.

"It is very irritating to see signs of unfairness surfacing in some regions as the elections draw near, though the spirit of fair play has so far been kept better than in previous elections contested by political parties. We have to put all our aspirations and wisdom into defending the possibility of a revolution through election.

"Political parties should be at the front in observing election laws and cooling off overheated campaigns, and candidates and their campaigners should stick to legal and clean election practices since the people will not vote for candidates resorting to illegal means."

Chong also said it was most important for the public to take part in the elections and to execute their rights as democratic citizens.

Kim Tae-chung Urges Voters To Vote

SK1906070291 Seoul YONHAP in English 0622 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 19 (YONHAP)—With election day 20 hours away, main opposition leader Kim Tae-chung pleaded Wednesday for people to seek the best in politics by voting even if it did not seem to be the best means, and said that the youths and intellectuals who stayed at home in March had helped the ruling party.

"If the Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] wins the elections, it is tantamount to giving them a vote of confidence. Then President No Tae-u's government will strengthen its authoritarian rule and push through a revision of the law to form a cabinet system," the head of the New Democratic Party [NDP] told reporters.

His party had staged a life-or-death struggle to legislate a local autonomy law while the DLP had opposed it and the other opposition parties had ignored it, he said.

He urged voters to give the NDP control of the local councils. "Let the candidates know that the more money they spend on campaigning, the more likely they are to lose. Voters should select candidates based on their party membership and personality rather than on their education and birthplace," Kim said.

The NDP would bring libel charges against the prosecution for accusing NDP officials of selling party nominations, he said.

If turnout was above 70 percent, the NDP would win most seats in Seoul and run a close race in Kyonggi Province, he predicted.

NDP Threatens Suit on Prosecutors' Disclosures

SK1906021491 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Jun 91 pp 1, 3

[Text] The New Democratic Party [NDP] will sue senior prosecutors for publicizing the result of their investigation on two NDP lawmakers and one local chapter head concerning donations in exchange for party nomination just before Thursday's local council elections.

NDP president Kim Tae-chung said that the prosecutors violated the Criminal Code which bans such public disclosures before formal indictment, maintaining that it was meant to damage the NDP's popularity.

"The prosecutors' action was designed to defame our candidates using unverified information as NDP candidates are proving strong in Seoul and its vicinities. It is clear-cut oppression, he told reporters at a brief press conference hastily called after newspapers printed the accusations.

"The prosecution has tried to manipulate public opinion against us while in fact the ruling camp is indulged in the worst-ever corrupt electioneering," he said.

Claiming that many chapter heads of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party have taken money in return for recommending wealthy people for nomination, he divulged that his party has obtained evidence to justify his statement.

In a sudden departure from their hitherto cautious attitude in order not to influence the elections, senior prosecutors told reporters Monday that NDP secretary general Kim Pyong-ho and National Assembly Economy-Science Committee chairman Sin Sun-pom received hundreds of millions of won. Sol Hun, chief of the NDP's Songbuk-A district in Seoul was said to have received 12 million won.

NDP president Kim partly denied the prosecution accusations.

"NDP secretary general Kim has collected special donations and handed them to the party. So the party should take responsibility, if any. Rep. Sin received money before nomination and returned it to the donor. The money Sol received was 4 million won, not 12 million as the prosecution insisted," he said.

In the meantime, the NDP blasted President No Tae-u for holding a massive conference of businessmen and workers to discuss ways to improve international competitiveness of Korean commodities.

Youths Said Pessimistic About Democratization

SK1806101091 Seoul YONHAP in English 0955 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 18 (YONHAP)—The majority of youths see that democratization, environmental protection, real estate speculations and conspicuous consumption cannot be solved in the foreseeable future, an opinion poll conducted recently by the Education Development Institute said.

Of 2,365 pollees, comprising company employees and college students who graduated from high schools in February last year, 47.8 percent, particularly 52.2 percent of college students, said they were pessimistic about democratization of the nation.

Fifty-two percent of the respondents said the economy would be better off in the future and 46.3 percent predicted better industrial relations.

An overwhelming 67.3 percent, however, worried unemployment would not be tackled properly and merely 9.9 percent opined real estate speculation would be curbed.

The gap between haves and have-nots would still exist (66.1 percent) and environmental problems would remain unsolved (83.6 percent).

Seventy-eight percent answered laborers have contributed most to development of the national economy followed by enterprises with 13.6 percent and the government with 6.1 percent.

The government is responsible for those who live in poverty despite economic growth (53.5 percent). Almost half of college students said they were not sure of landing jobs after graduation.

Electronics Makers Comment on Market Opening

SK1906072591 Seoul YONHAP in English 0634 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 19 (YONHAP)—Home electronics makers and their sales agents say they expect the opening of South Korea's distribution industry in July to hit them hard and grouse that they can find no dependable countermeasures.

With restricted opening July 1, foreigners will be allowed to open up to 10 retail sales outlets each of less than 1,000 square meters and sell 36 home electronics items. Full opening is set for 1995.

Major home electronics makers, fearing Japan's foray into the market, want the law changed so that they can help their sales outlets expand and directly invest in the distribution fields.

Some of the well-financed shops are looking for solutions by themselves, such as joining forces with foreign firms, and have harsh things to say about what they call the arbitrary management and control of them by Korean producers.

"Under the current situation, in which the government has not come up with proper countermeasures to protect the market from an alien influx, particularly Japanese, the market will be devastated like Taiwan's was," someone said.

"As of the end of last year, about 75 percent of Taiwan's home electronics market is dominated by Japanese shops after the Taiwanese Government completely opened its distribution sector in 1986," the person said.

Sources in Korea's major electronics firms say the opening will enable foreigners to penetrate the markets in big cities.

"The only way to cope with the foreseeable problems in the wake of market opening is to help our sales outlets to be large enough to compete with foreign businesses, but it is impossible because of the tax disadvantages in doing so," he said, speaking only on condition of total anonymity.

The Electronic Industries Association of Korea (EIAK) says it has a solution, letting makers take part in distribution and have tax breaks for giving financial help to their sales outlets.

The association of home electronics sales agents also has an answer, letting shops sell both Korean and foreign products.

"Through joint ventures among several members, we have already either set up such outlets in seven cities or completed plans to launch them," an official of the association says. "Our exact membership is not known, but it is almost every sales agent in the country."

Many members are also promoting joint ventures with foreign companies, however, particularly with Japanese firms, complaining that Korean makers are too harsh on them.

There are over 5,500 home electronics shops in Korea averaging 66 square meters each.

Crude Oil Imports Reportedly Rise Sharply

SK1806035491 Seoul THE KOREA ECONOMIC JOURNAL in English 17 Jun 91 p 9

[Text] Korea's crude oil imports have been increasing sharply so far this year, hitting an average import scale of 1 million barrels per day, sources at the Energy-Resources Ministry said.

Korea's crude oil imports in the first four months of this year reached 122,547,000 barrels, or a daily averaage of 1,021,000 barrels.

These figures reflect an increase of 16.5 percent over 105,217,000 barrels (a daily average of 877,000 barrels) reported for the same period last year.

In value, Korea's crude oil imports in the year's first four-month period amounted to $2,695 million, up 40.4 percent from the $1,920 million registered for the same period a year earlier.

Apparently because of the Gulf war, Korea's import unit price of crude oil grew sharply in January and February this year, the sources explained.

The average import unit price of crude oil during the first four months of this year was $20.74 per barrel, up 20 percent from $17.29 per barrel recorded for the same period a year before, the sources said.

First Quarter Foreign Debt Reportedly Increases

SK1706021091 Seoul YONHAP in English 0126 GMT 17 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 17 (YONHAP)—South Korea's foreign debt swelled 85.2 percent in January-March and probably topped 10 billion U.S. dollars at the end of May, sources at the Bank of Korea (BOK) said Monday.

Net foreign debt, aggregate debt less assets abroad, was 8.98 billion dollars at the end of March, up 4.13 billion dollars from 4.85 billion dollars at the end of 1990.

The sources estimated the debt at over 10 billion dollars at the end of May since the current account deficit was 910 million dollars in April and over 500 million dollars in May.

The increase was attributed to a growing international payment imbalance and overseas loans sought by financial institutions.

The central bank tallied aggregate debt at 33.76 billion dollars and overseas assets at 24.78 billion dollars at the end of March.

Burma

Thai-Burma Border Demarcation Memorandum Signed

BK1806145291 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] A delegation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs led by U Ohn Gyaw, deputy foreign minister, and a visiting Thai delegation led by Mr. Wichian Watthanakhun, deputy foreign minister of Thailand, held frank and cordial talks on bilateral matters at 1130 today at the Foreign Ministry annex.

A memorandum of understanding between the Government of the Union of Myanmar [Burma] and the Royal Thai Government on demarcation of Thai-Myanmar border along Mae Sai and Mae Rauk Rivers was signed at 1430 today at Yuzana Mansion of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. The memorandum was signed by U Ohn Gyaw, deputy foreign minister, on behalf of the Government of the Union of Myanmar and Mr. Wichian Watthanakhun, deputy Thai foreign minister, on behalf of the Royal Thai Government.

The ceremony was also attended by members of the joint border committee for Mae Sai and Mae Rauk Rivers and responsible officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Thai Embassy in Rangoon.

Top Commanders Meet Thai Military Delegation

BK1906071191 Rangoon Burma Television Network in Burmese 1330 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] General Than Shwe, deputy commander in chief of the Defense Services and commander in chief of the Army, received General Wichit Sukmak, deputy chief of staff of the Supreme Command of the Royal Thai Army, and his delegation at the Defense Ministry's Dagon Yeiktha Hall at 1400 today.

Also present with General Than Shwe were Major General Khin Nyunt, director of the Defense Services Intelligence; Maj. Gen. Tin U, Army chief of staff; Major General Myo Nyunt, commander of Yangon Military Command; Rear Admiral Than Nyunt, Naval chief of staff; Maj. Gen. Thein Win, Air Force chief of staff; Brigadier General Than U, advocate general; and Brig. Gen. Myo Thant, director of Signals Corps.

Gen. Wichit and his delegation were accompanied to the meeting by Colonel (Damrong Suthicharaphong), Army and Air Force attache of the Royal Thai Embassy; and Colonel (Suchat Dechasirin), Navy attache of the Royal Embassy.

In the evening, Maj. Gen. Khin Nyunt, director of the Defense Services Intelligence, held a banquet for Gen. Wichit and his delegation at the No. 2 Reception Hall of the Defense Services.

Minister Returns From ILO Meeting in Geneva

BK1906082091 Rangoon Burma Television Network in Burmese 1330 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Excerpt] Lieutenant General Tin Tun, member of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] and minister of transport and communications and labor and social welfare, who attended the 78th annual conference of the International Labor Organization [ILO] in Geneva, which is being held from 5 to 26 June, returned to Yangon [Rangoon] by a Myanmar Airways aircraft at 1700 today.

The minister was welcomed back at Yangon Airport by General Than Shwe, deputy commander in chief of the Defense Services and commander in chief of the Army; SLORC members Vice Admiral Maung Maung Khin and Lt. Gen. Aung Ye Kyaw; Major General Tin U, secretary-two of SLORC; Major General Myo Nyunt, commander of the Yangon Military Command; U Ohn Gyaw, deputy foreign minister; high-ranking military officials; and heads of departments concerned under the Ministry of Transport and Communications and Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare.

The minister's personal aide, Captain Thein Naing, also returned with the minister. [passage omitted]

Registration of Students, Youth League Cancelled

BK1906083191 Rangoon Burma Television Network in Burmese [illegible]30 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Announcement No. 941 issued by the Commission for Multiparty Democratic General Elections issued on 18 June]

[Text] Subject: Cancellation of registration as a political party of Students and Youth League for Mayu Development, Arakan, which has ceased to function.

1. The Commission for Multiparty Democratic General Elections issued Announcement No. 119 on 12 November 1988 permitting the registration of the Students Youth League for Mayu Development, Arakan, as a political party under Section 5.A of the Political Parties Law. The League was located at No. 108, Second Floor, Middle Bosunpet, Pabedan Township.

2. At present, since some of the Central Executive Committee members registered with the Commission have already resigned on personal grounds, while some others have been dismissed or suspended, the Students Youth League for Mayu Development, Arakan, no longer has a Central Executive Committee. The party has therefore ceased to function.

3. This being the case, the registration as a political party of the Students Youth League for Mayu Development, Arakan, which has already ceased to function, is hereby annulled with effect from 18 June 1991.

By the authority vested in me,
Aye Maung, secretary

Board To Scrutinize Songs From Commercial Tapes

BK1906084791 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] The Department of General Administration of the Ministry of Home and Religious Affairs has announced that a board will be formed to scrutinize commercial music cassette tapes produced by the recording industry.

The announcement says that it has been found that songs in commercial cassette tapes produced by the recording industry lack national music format, copy foreign lyrics outright, and contravene rules on composition of songs and musical arrangement. If such a trend continues Myanmar [Burmese] culture, customs, and art will become more and more alienated; foreign influence will be looked upon as superior; and foreign music will be adopted as our own music, thereby undermining national spirit and patriotism and making Myanmar culture extinct.

Therefore, the Division for Scrutinizing and Registering Literature of the Department of General Administration of the Ministry of Home and Religious Affairs will form a board for scrutinizing commercial music tapes and it will be composed of departmental personnel and veteran musicians. The board will scrutinize the lyrics, rendition, and musical arrangement of songs on commercially sold music cassette tapes in order to ensure they conform to Myanmar culture.

The board will be located at No. 4 Wingaba Road, Bahan Township.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Commentary on Importance of New Economic Policy

BK1806133791 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0800 GMT 18 Jun 91

[By Michael Rod]

[Text] Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed yesterday unveiled the much-awaited second Outline Perspective Plan, OPP. It is a strategy to put Malaysia on course to become a fully developed nation by the year 2000. The OPP, covering the period 1991 to 2000, embodies what is to be known as the New Development Policy or NDP. It will succeed the new economic policy of [words indistinct] from 1970 to 1990.

The plan demonstrates the government's foresight in attaining a balanced development for a more united and just nation. This is in view that a policy will be implemented on the principle of growth and equity. Ultimately, the aim is to achieve a fair and just distribution for all sections of the society.

The most important objective is to forge the national unity. The government realizes that a united society is essential for the promotion of social and political stability and sustained development.

Although Malaysia's prospects for growth are bright, the prime minister stressed that the 18 million people should be prepared for all eventualities. This is a very practical approach given the intense competition in the international market place. Therefore, the 10-year social engineering blueprint takes into account the need for the country to be resilient to meet the challenges. The government and the people who work in drawing the plan should be commended as the plan encompasses the wide spectrum of social and economic issues vital to the country.

The OPP focuses on poverty reduction, human skill development, the environment, better health for all, and targeting full employment among other things. A sensible approach, which has brought much gain to the nation, is the emphasis placed on the private sector as the main engine of growth. Such a stance is continued in the OPP. The government has given the assurance that a contribution of this sector will be intensified.

It would do this through a continued implementation of a liberal policy toward private investment. Here it clearly shows that the government has kept its words. Time and again, it says that liberalization and deregulation of the economy would be gradually promoted.

With the globalization of the economy, developing countries such as Malaysia should adopt a positive stand. They should stress on joint ventures and [words indistinct] in the market place. One is by taking advantage of a unified Europe after 1992, the emerging East European market, as well as exploiting regional market potentials.

From the OPP, it is clear that Malaysia is on the right path for achieving that (?stage). For Malaysia, the OPP marks an important milestone in its efforts for a greater industrialization. Malaysia realizes that it has to do this if it wants to be on par with the developed countries. The prime minister said that the people should work harder and discipline themselves to achieve continuous competitiveness in the world economy.

Quality and excellence will become the hallmark of the nation. For the Bumiputra [indigenous people], Chinese, Indians, and the many other groups, it is only the beginning of something better, but to get it, they should be united in their efforts. This, they have proven. They have come so far. There is no reason why they cannot go further still.

Singapore

Free FEER Magazine Distribution Approved

BK1806104591 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 18 Jun 91 p 22

[Text] The government has given the green light for 110 free copies of each issue of the Far Eastern Economic Review [FEER] to be distributed at the airline lounges of Changi Airport.

A statement from the Ministry of Information and the Arts yesterday said that approval was given in response to an application made by Changi International Distribution

Services on behalf of Review Publishing Co. Ltd, which publishes the Hong Kong-based news weekly.

It said: "The Singapore Government has approved the application as the 110 copies are within the restricted circulation of 500 copies per issue specified by the government in December 1987."

At that time, the government slashed the magazine's circulation from 10,000 to 500 copies per issue on the grounds that it was engaging in Singapore's domestic politics.

In response, the Review decided not to circulate in Singapore at all.

Earlier this month, the Government announced that the Review's sister publication, The Asian Wall Street Journal [AWSJ] would be allowed to circulate at a banking conference to be held here next January by Dow Jones Publishing Company, the parent company of the Review and the AWSJ.

The Journal's daily circulation was also slashed in February 1987, from 5,000 to 400 copies, as the Government said it was interfering in domestic politics. Last October, it too decided to suspended circulation here.

Cambodia

Chea Sim Returns From Paris Visit

BK1906063791 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0429 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Phnom Penh 19 Jun (SPK)—Chairman of the National Assembly Chea Sim has returned from a private visit for a medical checkup to France.

During a one-week stay in Paris, Chea Sim, who is also member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee Political Bureau, met with high-ranking French officials, notably Alain Poher, Senate president; Laurent Fabius, National Assembly president; Roland Dumas and Alain Vivien, respectively minister and deputy minister of foreign affairs; the spouse of French President Francois Mitterrand; and Vauzelle, chairman of the Commission for External Relations of the French Parliament.

He also met with French business figures and a European Community delegation led by former Foreign Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson.

French political figures and reporters considered Chea Sim's visit, the first since January 1979, as a step marking the French recognition for the Phnom Penh government. For his part, Chea Sim talked about a rapprochement with France and expressed the hope for a forthcoming Paris International Conference on Cambodia.

After his talks with the Cambodian leader, Cheysson hoped that the EEC will establish a diplomatic mission in Cambodia as soon as possible and that the international cooperation with this country would be resumed without delay.

Defense Minister Interviewed on Army Day

BK1906080391 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Interview with General Tie Banh, Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Political Bureau member, Council of Ministers vice chairman, and defense minister; by unidentified station correspondent, on the 40th anniversary of the Cambodian People's Army and Army-People Solidarity Day, 19 June; date and place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Station correspondent] Greetings Comrade Minister. Please tell us about the Cambodian People's Army's [CPA] history and tradition of struggle.

[Tie Banh] With the patriotic spirit of the Cambodian people, and particularly under the (?oppression) of the French colonialists, the people's movement began. The resistance movement was repressed and attacked by the colonialists. Thus, the resistance movement, which was not yet clearly organized, encountered (?all kinds of obstacles) and experiences until (?1940) when the Indochinese Communist Party was set up. The struggle continued and from this, the movement developed throughout Indochina.

For Cambodians, the struggle was vigorous and waged nationwide. On the historic day of 19 June 1951, patriotic armed resistance groups throughout the country met in (?Kompong Tramung) Commune, Sre Ambel District, Kampot Province, currently in Koh Kong Province.

This was the first time in Cambodia's history that the nation's army, called the Revolutionary Cambodian People's Army, had been set up. This army was presented to the people and has struggled successively and valiantly from the day it was founded. It was equipped with small arms, primarily traditional weapons, and they attacked the enemy and seized their weapons to arm and develop themselves. From this full size resistance movement, the army, the most important tool in the struggle to liberate the nation and people, gradually developed and grew to defeat French colonialism. The French were forced to pull out from the Indochinese Peninsula and Cambodia, and the army liberated the motherland.

Later, new imperialists and colonialists came in to aggrandize and massacre the people. However, this army continues to valiantly maintain the tradition of struggle. It has stood shoulder to should with the Vietnamese People's Army, which was also one of the Indochinese victims. Our army, valiantly and courageously fighting the enemy, also braved all difficulties and tirelessly learned from all their experiences. In particular, they acquired experience in expanding the army's capability and solving problems. This enabled them to develop and survive the (?first) difficult struggle. At times, we encountered great difficulties. However, we overcame them and scored successive victories.

Finally, on 17 April 1975, we liberated the nation and toppled the neo-colonialist regime. We should have expanded our army then and made it into a defense tool and contribute to defending, building, and developing the motherland. However, there was a treason. The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique usurped party leadership and transformed it into (?one) a betrayer of the people. The army treated the people as its enemy, and was used to brutalize and savagely oppress and repress them. Our people suffered because of the treason of the leadership which changed this army into a tool to massacre people everywhere.

Our army, with a tradition of being an Issarak ["Free"] army escaped the massacre and regrouped under the CPA. Directions were set to maintain the original traditions of being the people's genuine army, fighting for the people and defending their interests.

With the assistance from the Vietnamese volunteer army, the Kampuchean Front for National Salvation assembled and reorganized this army to smash the traitors who have transformed themselves and betrayed the people's ideals. We organized units and launched attacks, and together with the timely and effective help of the Vietnamese volunteer army, we liberated our beloved territory on 7 January 1979.

[Correspondent] Since the historic 7 January 1979 victory day, how has our People's Army developed?

[Tie Banh] Since the 7 January liberation till today—a period of more than 12 years—the CPA, with its tradition of valor and tireless struggle, has overcome and scored (?various) victories in defending the gains of the nation and the motherland. More importantly, this arduous and persistent struggle has made given us experience and helped us develop.

We now have the Army, Navy, and Air Force nationwide, (?spread) throughout in small units and which are responsible for each locality. Eventually, they have been put together to form divisions, brigades, independent regiments, and various specialized units. The forces are full-fledged and can be rapidly deployed to deal with various situations. The regional forces too can be deployed to fight the enemy in the area. Our militia force also has (?vastly) increased as a defense for various localities.

This growth has enabled us to firmly defend our preliminary gains scored in the past 12 years. The brilliant tradition of close links between the Army and the people has enabled our Army to constantly develop and receive the people's support always. The people have nurtured and developed our Army. Along with this, the building of our army depends on political and ideological education and strict adherence to discipline.

In whatever circumstances, our Army will ceaselesly strive to carry out its task fully and overcome all to defend the gains of the nation and motherland.

Tie Banh Receives Phnom Penh Delegations

BK1906085391 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the traditional day of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces [CPAF] and the army-people solidarity day, on the morning of 18 June, delegations of party, state, front, and mass organizations, as well as Phnom Penh City representatives, visited and extended best wishes to the Defense Ministry leaders.

All delegations praised the heroic example set by CPAF cadres and combatants who have struggled resolutely to defend the motherland, national achievements, and the people's peaceful life. They pledged to further consolidate relations between the front and the rear battlefields.

Speaking on this occasion, Comrade General Tie Banh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of defense, expressed profound thanks to the delegations of the party, state, front, and mass organizations for their visit to the CPAF cadres and combatants on the occasion of the 40th founding anniversary of the CPAF. Comrade General Tie Banh stressed that the great contributions made by the rear battlefield for those on the front line have greatly encouraged the CPAF cadres and combatants to strive more vigorously to fulfill their noble tasks for the defense of the motherland and the all- round achievements of our people over the past 12 years and more.

Lao, SRV Military Delegations Arrive 18 Jun

BK1906103391 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] At the invitation of the Defense Ministry of the State of Cambodia on the occasion of the 40th founding anniversary of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces [CPAF] and the army-people solidarity day 19 June 1951-19 June 1991, a high-ranking Lao military delegation led by Comrade Lieutenant General Choummali Sai-ngason, member of the Political Bureau of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and first deputy minister of defense, accompanied by Comrade Lt. Gen. Nakhon Sisanon, member of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy minister of defense, and chief of Lao Defense Ministry's Economic, Technical, and Financial Department, arrived on the morning of 18 June. Also arriving safely at Pochentong Airport on the same morning was a high-ranking Vietnamese military delegation led by Senior Lt. Gen. Tran Van Quang, deputy minister of defense, accompanied by Comrade Lt. Gen. (Doan Duc), deputy chief of the General Staff of the SRV Defense Ministry.

Welcoming the delegation at Pochentong Airport were, among others, Comrade Lt. Gen. Ke Kimyan, member of the party Central Committee and first deputy minister of defense; Comrade Lt. Gen. Soy Keo, deputy minister of defense; and leading cadres from various departments under the Defense Ministry.

Also on hand at the airport were Comrade Thongsoukhoun Phounsavan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; and Comrade Lieutenant Colonel Khampheng, Lao military attache to the State of Cambodia; and Comrade Tan Phong, acting charge d'affaires of the Vietnaemse Embassy in the State of Cambodia.

On the afternoon of the same day, the two high-ranking military delegations of Vietnam and Laos met with the comrades ministers, deputy ministers, and many leaders from the Defense Ministry and laid wreaths and paid homage to souls of Cambodian cadres, combatants, and people at Cambodian fallen heroes' monument and to Vietnamese fallen heroes at the monument for Vietnamese combatants who sacrificed their lives for the cause of the Cambodian motherland.

Agriculture Ministry To Export Cattle

BK1906075091 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0449 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 19—The Ministry of Agriculture plans to export 5,000 tons of cattle on the hoof this year, an official said in Phnom Penh recently.

This is the first time since the country was liberated from the Pol Pot genocidal regime in 1979 that the ministry is going to export cattle for hard currency. The official said the ministry is able to do so thanks to a marked progress in animal husbandry throughout the country.

The cattle herd in Cambodia this year soared to more than 2.9 million as against only one million in 1979, the official said, adding that the herd is as much as that in 1967 but still less than 1969 (the year before Cambodian was gripped by war) when the number of cattle exceeded 3 million.

Cattle kept as draught power in farm production increased to 1.5 million head which could plough 2.1 million hectares of rice field.

Anyway, the farmers still need help from tractors in ploughing land to promote agricultural production, the official said.

Progress in animal husbandry partly resulted from the assistance of several international organisations, including the Church World Service (CWS), the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) and the Food [and] Agriculture Organisation (FAO), which have helped the ministry practice crossbreeding of cattle.

Four animal crossbreeding centres have been already set up in the provinces of Takeo, Kampot, Svay Rieng and Preah Vihear and one more centre is to be set up in Mondolkiri Province.

The Brahman and Haryana cattle breeds have been introduced into Cambodia for crossbreeding and the crossbred offspring sold to farmers with the aim of improving the local breeds.

Income From Foreign-Leased Firms Reported

BK1906080091 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0447 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 18—The Cambodian Ministry of Industry has leased two textile mills in Phnom Penh to the "Euldaa" Company of Thailand after the mills halted production for three months due to the lack of raw material and electricity and the almost worn-out machinery.

Under a 20-year term contract, the Thai company will pay the ministry 190,000 U.S. dollars for the first five years and 240,000 dollars for the remaining period of tenancy.

The leaseholder is entitled to import raw material, machine spare-parts, and accessories under the supervision of the Industry Ministry to run the factories.

The labour force of more than 1,000 people working in the factories under the management of the state in the past are also transferred to the leaseholder.

One of the factories is located at Russei Kev in the northern suburb of Phnom Penh and the other at Tuol Kork in the western suburb.

This has brought the number of factories in Phnom Penh run by private entrepreneurs both at home and living abroad to 12. So far the ministry has signed contracts for leasing 25 factories in the city to private entrepreneurs, 13 of them have not yet been put into operation.

The government earned this year 1,776,000 U.S. dollars as annual income from leasing 10 factories in the city to private businessmen including the milk factory, SKD [Cambodian Distillery Company] distillery, battery factory, tannery, two soft drink factories, the federation of cigarette factories, flour mills, the engineering factory and plywood factory.

The income was a tenfold increase compared with that before 1989 when those ten factories were under the state's management.

Annual revenues of 24 other factories which have applied the economic-accounting system since last year amounted to 1,726 million riel in 1990, according to an official of the Industry Ministry.

PRC Foreign Minister's Remarks on UN Viewed

BK1906020891 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Article: "Should One Change the UN Resolution or Should One Pressure Vietnam to Change and Abandon Its Strategy of Aggression in Cambodia and This Region?"]

[Text] During recent talks with Thai Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin in Bangkok, Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen stressed that the 18 August 1990 framework document of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council [UNSC] must not be changed and that a few alterations could be made in the draft agreement, but such changes can by no means violate the spirit of this framework document.

This opinion is very correct and in line with that of the Cambodian people and the overwhelming majority of countries that cherish peace and justice across the world. This is because:

1. The framework document dated 28 August 1990 and the Jakarta document dated 10 September 1990 have already been approved by the entire UNSC and the UN General Assembly through their Resolutions No. 668/1990 and 45/3 respectively. Thus, these documents have become the international principles and laws that all countries must implement.

2. To alter these UN resolutions, particularly according to the demands of Vietnam—which is the aggressor against Cambodia, has violated and trampled on international laws and the UN Charter, and opposed the 12 resolutions on Cambodia—will, on the one hand, damage the role and prestige of the UN, particularly the UNSC, which is an organization authorized by the world, and also affect the future resolutions of this organization. On the other hand, changing these documents will not resolve the Cambodian problem. On the contrary, it will only cause more complications in the settlement of the Cambodian problem.

3. The five UNSC permanent members' framework document is a reasonable, fair, and complete document which takes into consideration the interests of all sides, including the Cambodian people, the victims, and Vietnam, the aggressor, and the interests of peace, security, and stability in this region and the whole world. Therefore, there is nothing in the five UNSC permanent members' document to be changed.

This document has not been implemented because Vietnam has not abandoned its ambition to annex Cambodia in line with its Indochinese Federation strategy, and not due to the document itself. Therefore, only with the international community jointly pressuring Vietnam to change this stance can this document be implemented and can the Cambodian problem be resolved through comprehensive political means.

Correction to Ranariddh Interview

BK1806072291

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Ranariddh Intervidwed on Jakarta Talks," published in the 17 June East Asia DAILY REPORT, p 42:

Page 44, column two, last paragraph, first sentence, make read: ...chairmanship, vice chairmanship, and a cease-fire extension, and only when we achieve progress in Phatthaya will it be possible to move another step closer to Paris. And once we get to Paris, it is my hope that we would be successful within the framework of the coordinating committee, as well as successful at the Paris International Conference on Cambodia. (rewording and providing indistinct passage)

Indonesia

PRC Envoy Cites Trade's Rapid Expansion

BK1906065791 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0600 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Indonesian-PRC trade relations have expanded rapidly since the signing of a memorandum of understanding in Singapore in 1985. The pace has further accelerated since the normalization of diplomatic relations last year. This was stated by PRC Ambassador to Indonesia Qian Yongnian during a reception at the Chinese pavilion at the Jakarta fair ground last night. He said rapid growth requires strong bilateral political relations. Indonesia, which produces many products needed by the PRC, can become a major business partner in Southeast Asia.

Meanwhile, Sukamdani Sahid Gitosarjono, chairman of the Advisory Council of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, who initiated the restoration of direct bilateral trade ties was present. Sukamdani stressed the need to create a favorable political and security climate to further enhance trade and economic cooperation. He also expressed his joy over PRC's participation in the Jakarta fair this year as the number of participating PRC companies increased from 45 in 1987 to 63 this year.

The former general chairman of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry also called for easier visa procedures for businessmen of the two countries, now that relations have been normalized. He suggested that any problems facing businessmen be referred to the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, and the relevant authorities in each country.

Trade Union Vows To Continue 'Struggle'

BK1906022591 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 11 Jun 91 p 3

[Text] Jakarta (JP)—Leaders of the Setiakawan (Solidarity) Free Trade Union vow to continue their struggle to improve the conditions of workers in Indonesia despite the fact that the government does not recognize its existence.

"We will go on," said union secretary general Saut Aritonang in a press conference here yesterday. "We don't ask for recognition, but the government should understand the role of law, not of personal views, in this matter," he said.

Aritonang also harshly criticized the government for its "hypocritical attitude toward the union." He quoted a statement made by a high ranking official which said that the government would not ban the union but asked at the same time that local authorities and firms not provide facilities for it.

"This unfair treatment is more mentally damaging for the workers," he said.

Aritonang also protested the mounting intimidation by the government toward the union and its members. Aritonang himself was abducted last week by unidentified gunmen in connection with the union activities. He said he suspected that his abductors were from a military agency.

He said he was blindfolded during his four-day captivity and was forced to sign a statement agreeing to end his activities in the union as a condition of his release.

He said that four other union members were held and beaten by military officers a day after they took part in a protest outside the International Labor Organization (ILO) office here June 3 to draw its attention to the plight of workers in Indonesia.

The workers were told not to join the union or else they would lose their jobs, he said. The union is said to have about 35,000 members.

Union chairman H.J.C. Princen said that the government realizes that workers grouped in the union have become a part of a world-wide network with unions in other countries.

Also present in the press conference were two members of the America Free Labor Institute who expressed their concern over the conditions of the workers in Indonesia.

The Setiakawan union was established last November by human rights campaigners because it claimed that the state controlled labor union SPSI had failed to defend workers. The government had said that it recognized only SPSI as the sole trade union.

Princen yesterday also challenged Manpower Minister Cosmas Batubara to an "open and fair" debate about the union trade movement.

Cosmas was last week elected president of the International Labor Conference (ILC), a move hailed by Princen as giving hope that Indonesia would now pay greater attention to standards and practices prescribed by the ILO.

In a press statement the union said that the government's economic policies heavily favored national and foreign corporation owners, a condition which it said allowed the exploitation of labor.

It said Indonesian wages were the lowest in Asia after Bangladesh and that the government's prescribed mimimum wage, which is yet to be widely observed, only amounted to 45 percent of the basic needs of an average family.

South Korean Court Urged To Speed Up Trial

BK1806154591 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1500 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] The Indonesian Government has called on the Inchon Court in South Korea to speed up the trial of four Indonesian seamen of the M.V. Niaga 47 because the vessel and its crews have been detained for a long time. This was disclosed to reporters by Foreign Minister Ali Alatas after he met with Vice President Sudharmono at the Merdeka Palace in Jakarta this morning.

Alatas noted that the Indonesian Government has no right to interfere in that country's internal affairs related to the detention of the vessel and its crews and can only monitor the situation. The foreign minister said the four seamen have now been granted bail, while other crew members will soon be repatriated.

The M.V. Niaga 47, which carried plywood from Sarawak, East Malaysia, to Inchon, has been detained by the South Korean authorities since December 1990 on charges of polluting the Inchon waters by carrying 104 tonnes of oil.

Editorial Urges Solution to Islands Dispute

BK1906043391 Jakarta BERITA BUANA in Indonesian 10 Jun 91 p 6

[Editorial: "Dispute Over Sipadan and Ligitan"]

[Text] Good relations are the main thing. This should be the principle guiding discussions on the Indonesian-Malaysian dispute over the status of the Sipadan and Ligitan islands between East Malaysia and East Kalimantan.

We should adhere to this principle because of our "unpleasant" history with Malaysia during the old order era. Although this is long gone, remnants of the past trauma still linger in the two countries. Thus, the diplomatic tussle over the two islands should be handled within the context of friendly relations. In this regard, we agree with Armed Forces Commander Try Sutrisno that the matter should in no way damage good bilateral relations.

Nonetheless, it should not be allowed to drag on because it concerns the sovereignty of the two countries. The logic is clear. Sovereignty is a matter of principle. This applies to all countries. This being the case, shelving the dispute or taking any action to prevent hurting one another's feelings will not solve the problem. Wouldn't it be easier to settle it by agreeing to discuss it calmly, objectively, with complete understanding, and without prejudice?

It is encouraging to hear Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas' statement that senior officials have resumed discussions to settle the dispute. However, the discussions should be made public regardless of the results, progress, or setbacks.

We know that diplomatic ethics should be obeyed. However, we hope that this set of diplomatic ethics would not prevent the general public from learning about the matter.

Why do we emphasize this? Simple. The dispute has dragged on for a long time. The public knows the matter has not been settled when it was raised again. Maintaining a status quo over the issue is proof that the problem has not been settled.

If there had been no mass-media reports, the matter would have remained unknown, while some parties claiming that the problem had been settled could have unilaterally exploited the islands. If that had been the case, who would have lost out?

Because of this, we once again hope that this matter will be completely settled. We believe that it will be easier to overcome irritants in a spirit of friendship.

Suharto Calls for Compliance With Election Rules

BK1906023391 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 11 Jun 91 p 1

[Text] Jakarta (JP)—President Suharto said here yesterday that the 1992 general election would not turn into an arena of political conflicts because all electoral contestants had accepted Pancasila as their only ideology.

The president said that Indonesians had buried their ideological conflicts "which almost dragged them to a valley of disaster."

Speaking when he received participants of the working conference of the Ministry of Information, Suharto appealed to all officials who will be involved in the organization of next year's election and all political contestants to obey the rules of the game.

"The most important thing in the election is," he said, "to create a peaceful condition and strengthen national unity."

Suharto reminded the conference that a general election was a political development. He called on all Indonesians to make it a success.

He said a general election was not just "a routine five-yearly activity" because through the polls Indonesians elected their representatives who would work to improve their development orientations, policies and strategies.

"Our orientations and strategies after the 1992 election should be directed at the economic take-off," he said.

He said that next year millions of young people would cast their votes for the first time. In this case, Suharto said, the general election should be made a political education for the younger generation.

Suharto said officials of the Ministry of Information would play an important role in the election. They would answer questions from the people who were now better educated and had become more straightforward in their thinking.

The ministry officials, Suharto said, should also encourage people to use their democratic rights by casting their votes.

Minister of Information Harmoko, after reporting on the results of the conference to the President, congratulated him on the occasion of his 70th birthday and wished him a good trip to the Holy Land where he will perform his haj pilgrimage.

Suharto will leave for Saudi Arabia on Sunday accompanied by most of his children who have not carried out their religious duty yet. The haj pilgrimage is compulsory for every Moslem if he or she can afford to go.

Government Urged To Modify Publication Permits

BK1906022791 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 13 Jun 91 p 1

[Text] Jakarta (JP)—Senior Indonesian journalists called on the government yesterday to modify existing government procedures in regards to the revocation of publishing licenses (SIUPP).

At a hearing with members of the House of Representatives (DPR) yesterday, chief editors of 23 prominent newspapers and magazines complained that the government revoked publishing licenses without allowing the newspapers to defend themselves. The publishing licenses are known by their Indonesian acronym of SIUPP.

The editors said they wanted the government to take court action against newspapers it believed they had carried stories violating the "free and responsible" press principle.

The existing press ruling empowers the information minister to revoke publishing licenses of newspapers after consulting the National Press Council, of which he is the chairman.

The editor told the DPR that they felt this ruling—issued in 1984 as MenPen [information minister] ruling No. 1—contradicted Press Law No. 21 of 1982 which stipulated that a publishing license could only be revoked by a court decision.

The editors called on the House to discuss the matter with the minister.

The DPR members of Commission I (information, security and foreign affairs) had invited the editors to the hearing following a call by DPR deputy speaker Sukardi last month for the government to ease its grip on the press.

At least two major Jakarta-based publications, SINAR HARAPAN and PRIORITAS, have had their publishing licenses revoked. Both, however, have since reappeared under new names.

Gunawan Mohamad, chief editor of TEMPO magazine, said: "Who should have the final word? The government? Like the Pope for the Catholic community?"

Tryman S., chief editor of SUARA PEMBARUAN said: "We should develop a culture which allows us to argue opinions. Final decisions should be made in court."

But chief editors of ANGKATAN BERSENJATA and Bandung newspapers PIKIRAN RAKYAT said only newspapers violating certain rules should be brought to court. The information minister, they said, could revoke publishing licenses of newspapers if they carried stories endangering national stability.

In response to the editors, commission members said they agreed that the principle of a "free and responsible" press could be interpreted differently by different people.

"The term should be made clear and concrete. Our society has now become more open compared to 1984 when the minister ruling was introduced," said B.N. Marbun.

Samsul Basri, chief editor of SUARA KARYA, said that "editorial courage" was needed in an endeavor to create a more open society.

The Commission chairman, Imron Rosyadi, who presided over the hearing,. however, expressed his disappointment after the five-hour long discussion.

"The chief editors," he said, "did not speak their minds. They talked just to be polite."

Meanwhile the chairman of the newly-established Forum Demokrasi, Abdurrahman Wahid, said in a written statement here yesterday that the revocation of press licences by the minister of information did not concern the press alone but was a serious national problem because freedom of the press was part of the democratic system.

He said that the minister's decree should be revoked because it lacked democratic basis and would only hamper the implementation of the policy of openness. From the legal point of view, he said, it was deviation from the law.

Abdurrahman said that the decree gives the minister the right to act arbitrarily without giving enough opportunity to the editor to defend him or herself.

He said that the minister of information was using excessive executive power to revoke a publication licence only because a given newspaper "had ceased to be the mirror of a healthy, free and responsible press." The minister's power, he said, had made the national press feel under constant threat.

The forum chairman said he supported Coordinating Minister of Political Affairs and Security Sudomo's initial statement last September saying that the decree should be amended.

Laos

Burmese Border Delegation Arrives for Talks

BK1906050891 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] At the invitation of Ouan Phommachak, deputy director of the 2d Department of the Foreign Affairs Ministry and head of the Lao-Myanmar [Burmese] Technical Border Committee, the delegation of the Mayanmar-Lao Technical Border Committee led by (?U Wynn Lwin), director of the Boundary Department of the Foreign Ministry and head of the Myanmar-Lao Technical Border Committee, paid a visit to Laos to attend the third meeting of the technical border committees of Laos and Myanmar, which began on 18 June.

At the meeting, the two sides were expected to assess the outcome of the border survey conducted in the past dry season and to hold consultations on certain tasks that must be undertaken in the future.

Defense Minister Greets Cambodian Counterpart

BK1906101891 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0430 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Message of greetings from General Khamtai Siphandon, national defense minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, to Tie Banh, national defense minister of the State of Cambodia, on the 40th anniversary of the Cambodian People's Army; dated 7 June]

[Text] To Comrade General Tie Banh, national defense minister of the State of Cambodia, Phnom Penh:

Respected comrade minister, on the occasion of the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Cambodian People's Army, on behalf of the leading and command staffs, cadres and combatants in the entire Lao People's Army [LPA], and in my own name, I would like to convey to you, comrade, salutations, greetings, and best wishes; and through you, to the leading and command staffs as well as all cadres and combatants in the entire Cambodian People's Army.

Under the talents and clear-sighted leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and the Cambodian Government, throughout the past 40 years the Cambodian People's Army has been developed and strengthened and has overcome all trials and obstacles. It has increasingly grown up and has now become a strong revolutionary army. Together with the Cambodian people, the Cambodian People's Army has scored excellent, heroic deeds in smashing schemes of many enemies and defeating the war of aggression of the two big imperialists, namely the French and the U.S. imperialists, thereby saving the Cambodian people from the genocidal disasters of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. Later, it has continually struggled to securely defend the country and safeguard the new regime and has thus brought about a new, bright life to the Cambodian people.

At present, the Cambodian People's Army is standing firmly in an offensive position. It has attacked and heavily and painfully defeated the enemies, thus compelling them to accept a peaceful settlement of the Cambodian problem through political means and to acknowledge the policy of genuine national reconciliation as adopted by the State of Cambodia. It has always made positive contributions to the common victory of the three Indochinese peoples for the cause of safeguarding peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

Our Lao people and LPA are confident in the Cambodian People's Army and are elated at its growth, development, and victories, and regard those victories as our own. I am convinced that the relations of special friendship, militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between the two nations and two armies of Laos and Cambodia will be developed ever more fruitfully with each passing day.

I wish you, comrade minister, good health, happiness, and new success in carrying out your noble, lofty cause.

With high respects,

[Dated] Vientiane, 7 June 1991

[Signed] General Khamtai Siphandon, minister of national defense of the Lao People's Democratic Republic

Military Delegation Leaves for Cambodia

BK1906081491 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0430 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] On the afternoon of 17 June, a high-level Lao military delegation led by Comrade Lieutenant General Choummali Sai-gnason, Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and first deputy minister of national defense, left for Cambodia to attend the 40th anniversary celebrations of the Cambodian People's Army.

The delegation was seen off at Wattai Airport by Comrade Lieutenant General Osakan Thammatheva, member of the Party Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, and head of the Army General Political Department, along with a number of high-ranking officers. Long Kem and Lieutenant Colonel Som Vanthan, respectively ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiarey and military attache of the State of Cambodia to Laos, were also on hand to see the delegation off at the airport.

Delegation Departs for PRC, DPRK 18 Jun

BK1806125691 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] A delegation of the Foreign Affairs Board of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, led by Thongloun Sisoulit, member of the party central committee, deputy head of the board and deputy foreign minister, left Vientiane for a visit to the PRC and DPRK today. The visit is aimed at further strenghtening friendly relations and cooperation between our party and the parties of both countries.

Philippines

Malaysian Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit

HK1506030991 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 14 Jun 91 p 8

[By Romy V. Mapile]

[Text] Datuk Abdullah Bin Hj. Ahmad Badawi, new foreign minister of Malaysia and chairman of the standing committee of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), arrived yesterday for a two-day official visit.

The Malaysian foreign minister will brief Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul S. Manglapus on the preparations for the annual ASEAN ministerial meeting in Kuala Lumpur in July.

Continued Reportage on U.S. Bases Treaty

Manglapus on Compensation Status

HK1906050191 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] The Philippines and the United States have currently suspended negotiations on the American military bases in the country, as a result of the volcanic eruption of Mt. Pinatubo. U.S. Defense Secretary Dick Cheney told newsmen in Detroit that the damage must first be assessed, and the evacuation of 20,000 American servicemens' families at Subic and Clark must be completed. He added that the extent of the damage and the cost of repairs must first be ascertained, as well as determining how much the U.S. will pay as rental for the bases.

Meanwhile, Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus says that the amount the Philippines is asking as compensation for the American military bases will not change, in the wake of the damage caused by the Mount Pinatubo eruption.

Alternative Plans for Clark, Subic

HK1906034591 Quezon City MALAYA in English 19 Jun 91 p 2

[By Chit Estella]

[Text] Angeles City will survive even if the United States decides to pull out now from Clark Air Base but the government will have to exert effort in helping Olongapo City find alternative sources of income in case of an abrupt withdrawal from Subic Naval Base, Trade and Industry Secretary Peter Garrucho said yesterday.

Garrucho also said the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo, which led to the suspension of operations in the country's domestic and international airports in Luzon, could have certain adverse effects on trade. He urged "quicker action" on the reopening of these airports.

Executive Secretary Oscar Orbos said the government is studying the possibility of transferring international flights from the NALA [Nenoy Aquino International Airport] to Mactan Airport in Cebu.

From there, the passengers can be ferried by ship to Luzon, he said.

After meeting with President Aquino and other Cabinet Members for an assessment of the damage wrought by the eruption, Garrucho said a permanent pullout of U.S. forces from the bases will affect economies of Angeles City.

But the effects will vary, he said.

Garrucho said Angeles City has emerged as a major source of exports over the past few years.

"There are a lot of strong small and medium-sized industries there which (turn out) a number of products like gifts, toys and housewares, garments and various other products that require a lot of employment. We have a lot of skilled people there," he said.

Garrucho said manufacturing industries in Angeles have formed a strong base which will continue notwithstanding the recent calamity.

While the presence of U.S. forces has contributed to the market demand for the locally manufactured goods in Angeles, Garrucho said increased support from the national government can help tide over these industries.

"I think we will be able to keep Angeles strong despite that reduced (American) presence," he said.

As for Olongapo, Garrucho said Subic naval base remains a major source of income for the local economy.

"It is too soon to say what the impact on trading will be but there will be that...negative impact if, in fact, the servicemen leave or if the number is reduced," he said.

Garrucho stressed the urgency of finding other sources of income in the city.

Olongapo City Mayor Richard Gordon earlier reported that 95 per cent of the city suffered damages which he estimated at P [pesos] 4.5 billion.

On foreign investors, Garrucho said the effect of the eruption and resulting disruption in production and delivery of services will be bad.

"When we have a series of calamities, of course, there's a lot of sympathy for us. But for some businessmen, this may affect our image of reliability, especially for products which require just-in-time delivery," he said.

He said it was urgent to reopen the airports which he described as "a major item" for some of our exporters.

Value, Nuclear Issue Viewed

HK1906041191 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 19 Jun 91 p 10

[From the "Turn of Events" column by Francisco S. Tatad: "Counting the Cost"]

[Text] The truth is out.

After convincing the Manglapus panel that a seven-year bases treaty is much too short, and that they need a few more years to effect an orderly withdrawal from Clark and Subic at the end of seven years, the Americans, fleeing the wrath of Mt. Pinatubo, abandoned Clark Air Base in record time. They vacated the base faster than they mobilized for Operation Desert Storm against Iraq.

As we write, the U.S. evacuation remains at full gear, with warships, aircraft carriers and cargo planes ferrying thousands out of Subic. Not even the massive destruction of Olongapo City, conservatively estimated at P [pesos] 4.5 billion, has distracted the U.S. authorities. This may or may not have affected Mayor Richard Gordon's friendship for the bases, but the man is left to fend for his city alone, without the usual help from the Americans or the usually non-existent help from Malacanang.

This shows that pulling out of the bases is no problem for the U.S. if and when it decides to withdraw. It is a problem only if and when it decides to stay. As of now, we do not know what it wants to do.

Understandably, it does not want the bases talks resumed until after the volcanic activity has ceased or subsided. It wants to find out first of all whether the real estate is worth keeping or not. This is plain common sense.

Clark now looks forlorn, unattractive even to the Negrito scavengers that used to risk life and limb to collect empty munition shells at the Crow Valley Weapons Range. We will see soon enough how it will look like after Mt. Pinatubo expends its fury, or after something else happens or does not happen to the weapons systems inside.

The U.S. embassy spokesman has assured the public that all the weapons systems are safe and secure, and that there was never any danger of a nuclear accident inside the base, contrary to a GUARDIAN of London report. No nuclear alert was issued and none was ever contemplated, the spokesman said. Knowledgeable sources say that whether or not there are nuclear weapons stored inside Clark, these have to be armed first before they can be detonated, on purpose or by accident. So the spokesman's denial of the reported nuclear alert may be accepted at face value.

Still, one wonders whether Mt. Pinatubo's fury was such that almost all the U.S. forces and their dependents had to ship out of Clark in one go. Are they less confident than the Aetas or the inhabitants of the outlying towns who have decided to stick it out? Or were they fleeing from something more terrible than mudflow? If it wasn't a possible nuclear accident, as reported by the GUARDIAN, what was it? What was—what is—the possibility of some chemical or bacteriological weapons being stored inside the base and being released in the air by the eruption?

That is an almost unspeakable question. But it is something that disturbs quite a number of people, and must be asked now, however terrible it may sound. Although the U.S. has worked so hard to outlaw the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons in war, one must ask, does it possess any such weapons at all?

If yes, does it store any of them on Philippine soil? Does it maintain the same policy on such weapons as it does on nuclear weapons—to neither confirm nor deny their existence anywhere? What does the Aquino government know, if at all, about these things?

Senator Leticia Shahani has suggested that the government now initiate efforts to compel the U.S. to tell us where and in what quantities it keeps nuclear and other non-conventional weapons inside Philippine territory. This may or may not prosper. Even if it does, it is not quite enough. The government must now oblige the U.S. to provide the country with adequate protection from every possible consequence of having these weapons on Philippine soil.

After the Mt. Pinatubo emergency is over, we will know whether the Americans will still want to stay in Clark and Subic or whether they will want to relocate to Cagayan de Sulu or elsewhere. Their strategic concerns cannot possibly have been altered by the volcanic eruption, so don't expect them to tell Senator Wigberto Tanada that his anti-bases position has won. They will want to have a new treaty after 1991.

Nor are they likely to modify their policy of neither confirming nor denying the presence of nuclear weapons anywhere. But if the U.S. facilities are to stay, we must for our sanity and safety assume that there are going to be nuclear and other non-conventional weapons there, from which our population must be adequately protected, in case of accident or attack, however remote that possibility may be.

A new agreement to continue hosting the U.S. facilities must guarantee adequate safety measures against nuclear accident or attack, beginning with a state-of-the-art underground shelter for all.

This may remind some of us of the old man Mao Zedung showing to every foreign delegation the rather spartan and shallow nuclear shelter he had built inside Beijing in preparation for war with the Soviet Union—a war that never came. After the ashfall from Mt. Pinatubo, the notion cannot possibly amuse anyone.

But with Clark nearly decommissioned by the eruption, the next round of talks on the bases are likely to discuss something akin to a fire sale. While the eruption has brought home to Filipinos the real risks of having non-conventional weapons stored close to volcanoes and fault lines that could erupt anytime, its destructive effects have ironically brought down the value of the real estate. There is a shift from a seller's to a buyer's market.

Even if the U.S. abandons Clark for good, the Aquino government will not know what to do with it, since it can no longer obviously be converted into an industrial center or an international airport. Assuming the U.S. keeps Clark, it will most likely want to keep it at prices having nothing to do with the risk we take in allowing U.S. weapons systems to be stored there, but strictly in relation to the degraded value of the real estate.

With damage to crops and property estimated to rise to more than P16 billion, the national treasury bankrupt, and not too many foreign donors coming in, our bases negotiators will be negotiating with their American counterparts from a position of extra weakness. They will be under instruction not to do anything that might unduly displease the Americans and jeopardize the minimum amount we get annually from the U.S.

Are we simply being tested, or punished?

Damage to Air Force Infrastructure Reported

HK1906025191 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 19 Jun 91 p 8

[By Louie Perez]

[Text] Basa Air Base, Floridablanca, Pampanga—Philippine Air Force [PAF] commanding general Maj Gen Loven C. Abadia helicoptered here yesterday to inspect and assess the damage done by the eruption of Mt Pinatubo.

Initial estimate placed the damage at P [pesos] 110 million as the 5th Fighter Wing headquarters was hard-hit by volcanic debris. Many other structures suffered 70 to 100 percent damage due to volcanic rocks and ashes, the PAF chief said.

Abadia said that among the heavily damaged facilities were those being used for aircraft operations. These included engine shops, hangars, communications buildings, radio repair shops, test cells, fire crash buildings, armament building and other structures.

He said that most of the enlisted men's houses located inside the airbase had caved in roofs. Similar damage was reported on the officer's quarters.

Damaged to the Air Defense Alert Center (ADAC) alone, Abadia said, was placed at several millions of pesos. The building houses a number of jet fighter planes on alert duty. The planes, however were evacuated to Palawan before the major eruption of Mt Pinatubo. Only the F-8 Crusader unflyable fighter planes, which have been on storage for several years remained at the base.

According to Gen Abadia, Basa Air Base is now a desolate picture of destruction and will require years of rehabilitation and reconstruction before it becomes operational by PAF installation again. The replacement and repair of damage equipment will definitely cost more, the PAF chief said.

Further Reportage on Cease-Fire Declaration

Aquino Turns Down Proposal

HK1906023991 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 0100 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] President Aquino has turned down a proposal for a cease-fire in the areas affected by the Mount Pinatubo eruptions. The president said the police and the military are concentrating on rescue operations. She expressed the belief that the communist rebels would not make trouble to display their sympathy for the pitiful state of thousands of families who have lost their livelihoods and homes.

President Aquino added that it was not necessary for the government to formally declare a cease-fire between the Armed Forces of the Philippines and the Communists. At the same time, the president expressed gratitude for the gesture made by the CPP-NPA- NDF [Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army-National Democratic Front] because this would greatly assist in not hampering the relief operations being carried out in the affected areas.

Military To Halt Offensives

HK1906023791 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 19 Jun 91 pp 1, 12

[Text] Gen. Lisandro C. Abadia, Armed Forces chief of staff, yesterday said the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] will suspend today military offensives in areas devastated by the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo.

But even in areas where military operations are suspended, police and military troops will continue their "protective and law enforcement" activities, Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos told newsmen in a separate press conference.

This developed as President Aquino welcomed the unilateral ceasefire declared by the Alvarez Peralta Command of the New People's Army [NPA] in Central Luzon. However, she said, a similar declaration from the government "would seem superfluous."

Abadia told newsmen he will order a suspension of hostilities so the government can concentrate on rehabilitation work. But he said the AFP has yet to identify specific areas in Zambales, Tarlac, Pampanga, Bataan and Bulacan where the ceasefire will be enforced. The AFP is expected to announced these specific areas today.

The concept of the ceasefire was adapted in Northern Luzon following the killer earthquake that devastated Northern Luzon in July last year. Instead of conducting military operations, the troops were mobilized to pull out stranded residents, transport the wounded and clear the roads.

"Suspension of military operations" means that the routine function of police and military troops, like law enforcement activities, will go on uninterrupted.

The Philippine Alliance of Human Rights Advocates (PAHRA) has urged a ceasefire in the insurgency war while the country recovers from the destruction wrought by the eruption of Mount Pinatubo.

The call of the PAHRA came on the heels of a unilateral ceasefire announced by the Alvarez Peralta Command of the New Peoples' Army in Central Luzon. The NPA statement ordered its "red fighters" to suspend hostilities and allow the smooth traffic of relief and rehabilitation.

The military has classified Bataan, Pampanga, Zambales and Bulacan as insurgency-infested. Communist rebels regularly attack U.S. military personnel and installations in the area, including Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base.

The President then welcome the NPA declaration. However, she said a similar declaration from the government was not necessary.

"While we are thankful that the insurgents, by unilaterally declaring a ceasefire, indicate that they will not disturb these efforts (of rescue and rehabilitation), a declaration by the government of a ceasefire, at this point, would seem superfluous," she told newsmen.

Aquino Orders Tighter Austerity Measures

HK1906031991 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 19 Jun 91 pp 1, 18

[Text] President Aquino ordered yesterday all national government agencies and government-owned and controlled corporations (GOCC) and local government units (LGU) to continue the adoption of economic measures up to the end of the year in view of the costly rehabilitation work that needs to be done following the major eruptions of Mt. Pinatubo.

The President issued Administrative Order [AO] No. 224, based on a recommendation of Budget Secretary Guillermo Carague who noted that while the fiscal condition of the country improved in the first quarter, government must not splurge.

The order, however, does not contain the proposal to enforce a staff reduction program in government by five percent by July 1991 and a cumulative 10 percent by December 1991. Carague said the order on the trimming of the bureaucracy will be issued separately.

AO 224, which revokes AO 205 issued last Jan. 3, deleted the provision calling for the sale of government cars. The new order instead disallows the purchase of motor vehicles for management and staff use.

Carague noted that guidelines for the sale of government cars had been submitted by the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) to the Office of the President but he admitted that there was some difficulty preparing a single rule for the disposal of vehicles and the argument of agencies that the vehicles are vital to their operations had to be considered.

Under AO 224, stringent economic measures were lifted as it revoked the order calling for the abolition of positions vacant for more than two years, and restrictions on the conduct of seminars and training, the acquisition of equipment, the construction/renovation of buildings, the publication of in-house materials and the filling of positions.

The specific economy measures outlined under AO 224 are:

1. Department of hiring of consultants, contractuals and casuals except for those in foreign assisted projects, agencies staffed by contractuals as provided by law, and those whose salaries are charged against lump sum funds. Also exempted are the rehiring of part-time physicians by government hospitals and the hiring of substitutes to personnel on leave.

2. Discontinuance of grant and payment of honoraria and similar allowances.

3. Suspension of all foreign travels except those fully funded from grants or authorized by the Office of the President.

4. Disallowance of overtime payment in excess of 60 hours per month, except as may be authorized by the department secretary or head of agency.

The DBM was asked to submit to the Office of the President a quarterly report on the implementation of AO 224.

IMF Releases $37 Million to Manila

HK1906031591 Manila THE CHRONICLE in English 19 Jun 91 p 1

[By Rene Delos Reyes]

[Text] The International Monetary Fund released the other day $37 million to Manila, the second tranche of a loan package, after the country passed IMF tests.

The release came as the CB [Central Bank] submited data to the IMF showing that the Philippines had met all the performance criteria the Fund had set as a condition for the release of the money, a source at the CB's Department of Economic Research said.

The data showed that the country's public sector posted a surplus of P [pesos] 1 billion in the first quarter. CB governor Jose L. Cuisia had earlier said that a report on this performance was the only thing delaying the release of the second tranche.

The IMF had allowed the government to set P16.7 billion as the deficit level in the first quarter which the national government, 14 government-owned or -controlled corporations [GOCC] and the CB could incur.

But instead of incurring that target deficit, the public sector posted the P1-billion surplus.

The CB source said, "We actually did better than the programmed deficit by P17.7 billion."

The source said the $37 million was the second tranche of the $385-million standby loan agreement IMF struck with Manila. The loan came with the economic stabilization program which spans 18 months. This program included keeping the consolidated public sector deficit to a minimum.

The standby loan was part of a larger package committed by the IMF in February, which counted a $403-million facility for the compensatory and contingency financing facility (CCFF) and $128 million in additional emergency funds for "unexpected adverse developments."

The CB source explained that Manila posted a surplus in the public sector borrowing requirement (PSBR) because the national government, which is only one factor to the entire equation, realized a cash surplus in the first quarter of P1.8 billion instead of a deficit of P13.1 billion as had been programmed.

The 14 GOCCs helped by posting a lower deficit of P3.1 billion than the programmed level of P12 billion.

Another factor which came into play was the lower-than-expected shortfall in the Oil Price Stabilization Fund, which was supposed to add another P2.6 billion from January to March. The fund came up with only a P1.4-billion shortfall.

The $37 million was not expected to increase the Philippines' net international reserves but will be reflected in the gross international reserves position.

IMF funds and similar inflows are treated as short-term loans, although they are really medium- to long-term loans.

Aquino, Government Popularity Ratings Decline

HK1906040991 Manila THE CHRONICLE in English 19 Jun 91 pp 1, 10

[By Amando Doronila]

[Text] President Aquino continues to lose popularity, according to the latest public-opinion survey (March 1991) of the Social Weather Stations [SWS] in Metro Manila. Her margin of satisfaction (per cent of those satisfied with her performance minus per cent of those dissatisfied) begin to drop, across the nation, in August last year, when her government appeared to have lost control of events and when there appeared to be paralysis and breakdown in the delivery of basic public services.

Since then, the decline of her ratings, which have stayed in the negative column, has not been reversed. This trend has important political implications, especially in relation to the weight of her endorsement of presidential candidates, as the nation faces the 1992 election. It could mean that some candidates might improve their electoral chances if they begin to distance themselves from her; endorsement may well be considered a "kiss of death."

But her negative margin of satisfaction is not new. What is new in the March 1991 survey of SWS is the loss of trust in nearly all important Philippine social and political institutions—including the presidency, the legislature, the civil service, the military, Jaime Cardinal Sin, the archbishop of Manila, the Cabinet, the Supreme Court, and the political parties.

But the compensating factor in this bleak landscape is a relatively high preference for elections as a mode of political leadership change, compared with the low rating for a Leftist revolutionary takeover or an ultra-Right coup d'etat. This means that even though the Metro Manila public at least is losing faith in the democratic system as an instrument of change, and even though they are not happy with the performance of the government, they are willing to give it a further try in the 1992 election.

As an SWS paper points out, "the mass of SWS data indicates that the people hardly expect the current administration to achieve more during the remainder of its term. Rather, Filipinos hope that matters will improve come the next political cycle."

In reporting the results of the SWS March survey, I am bound by confidence not to reveal statistical results, which SWS may disclose at the proper time. However, this report draws a profile of the political highlights of the survey.

Among the highlights:

1) Low public confidence in the loyalty of the military to the constitutional government.

2) High probability of loss of faith in peaceful means of change.

3) Satisfaction rating for the presidency sank to its lowest leve.

4) There is widespread cynical attitude towards the electoral process. Doubt persists that deserving candidates can win. There is widespread belief that money and influence are overpowering advantages in the polls. Margin of trust for all political parties is negative. Most respondents agree that if a political party endorses a weak candidate, he will probably win.

5) Low performance ratings for government, including the Supreme Court.

6) The influence of the endorsement of President Aquino and Cardinal Sin of candidates is overrated. Only a small

percentage of respondents said they would vote for a candidate endorsed by either President Aquino or Cardinal Sin.

7) The U.S. exerts a strong influence on public sentiment.

Among the Cabinet members, only five have positie margines of satisfaction—Executive Secretary Oscar Orbos, Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos, Health Secretary Alfredo Bengzone, Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus and Justice Secretary Franklin Drilon.

The rest have negative margins, with Secretary of Tourism Rafael Alunan at the bottom. Finance Secretary Jesus Estanislao and Central Bank Governor Jose Cuisia had negative ratings—indicating high public dissatisfaction over their handling of the debt negotiations. Most Cabinet members are considered political albatrosses.

Secretary Orbos made a dramatic jump in public awareness rating from the November 1990 survey. He now tops the list of those with high margin of satisfaction, followed by Secretary Ramos.

Margin of satisfaction for important political and State institutions is negative—including the Supreme Copurt, Senate, civil service, the House of Representatives and Cabinet. In the November 1990 survey, the Supreme Court had a positive rating. The court shifted to the negative column in March.

Overall rating of the performance of the administration is negative. It is negative in all issues, including graft and corruption, foreign debt, crime, and agrarian reform.

However, despite the continuing drop of presidential popularity, the President has maintained a hard core of support of about 20 per cent across the nation.

This core of Cory loyalist vote may be important if there are more than two presidential candidates. But it will not be sufficient to elect a candidate with a clear majority.

Plans Made To Purchase British Armored Vehicles

HK1906024991 Manila THE CHRONICLE in English 19 Jun 91 p 6

[Text] Senior armed forces officials have urged the defense department to speed up the paperwork for the acquisition of British-made armored vehicles called Simba to enhance the ground force's counter-insurgency campaign.

The purchase of the British-made armored personel carrier (APC) was delayed because of pressures from American military officials who insisted on giving the country Vj-150 commando vehicles under its military assistance program in the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Military Bases Agreement compensation package.

Camp Aguinaldo sources said the government has already set aside P [pesos] 100 million in the 1990 appropriations to acquire the British armored vehicles but the defense department delayed the contracts because of objections from the U.S. Joint United States Military Assistance Group (Jusmag).

The Americans were worried that the acquisition of Simba would affect the sale by Cadillac Gage of the V-150 in the country.

A former head of the Jusmag had even sent a letter to the armed forces leadership two years ago to raise objections on the AFP's [Armed Forces of the Philippines] plan to acquire Simba. It cited technical information on the performance and cost effectiveness of the British-made armored vehicle.

But a series of tests and evaluations made by the army on both Simba and the Cadillac Gage V-150 showed that Simbas are better and are less expensive.

This prompted the Americans to lower the prices of V-150 vehicles which were delivered in 1989 and 1990 and delayed the siging of contracts between the army and GKN [Guest Keen Nettlefold] Defense Ltd., British manufacturer of the Simba.

Army officials, however, argued that the acquisition of the British-made vehicle would be more economically favorable because the contract provides for a transfer of technology and a joint venture agreement.

Supreme Court Rules 'Rebels' Entitled to Bail

HK1706073991 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 15 Jun 91 pp 1, 7

[Text] The Supreme Court yesterday ruled that suspected leftists facing rebellion charges were entitled to bail.

The high courts made the ruling on the 1987 petition of former New People's Army chief Rodolfo Salas, who later pleaded guilty to rebellion charges in a plea-bargain with government prosecutors recently.

The court said Salas should have been released on bail during the trial of his rebellion case, but that he lost his right to bail when he entered into a compromise agreement with the government.

The high tribunal, in a decision penned by Associate Justice Hilario Davide Jr., also listed the instances when the trial court could grant bail to detained political offenders.

The Supreme Court decision stemmed from Salas' bid to be released on bail during his trial before the Manila Regional Trial Court [RTC].

Manila RTC Judge Procoro Donato granted Salas' plea on July 7, 1987, and allowed his release on a P [peso] 50,000 bail, saying that rebellion was not a capital offense.

The justice department, however, appealed the ruling before the Supreme Court in a bid to keep Salas in jail. But the case was rendered moot and academic when Salas later entered into a compromise deal with the government, which allowed his wife, Josefina de la Cruz, to be released from detention while he remained in jail.

Last month, Salas entered into another agreement with the government, this time a plea bargain wherein he would plead guilty while charges against his wife would be dropped.

Salas was sentenced to six years in prison, but he will serve only two more years in jail—until October 1992—because he has already served four years and seven months in detention since his arrest on Sept. 19, 1986.

The Supreme Court added that Salas' compromise deal with the government in October 1986 amounted to a waiver of his constitutional right to bail.

The ruling also defined the instance when even political offenders could be granted bail.

Before conviction, the high court said, "bail is either a matter of right or discretion. It is a matter of right when the offense charged is punishable by any penalty lower than life imprisonment. To that extent, the right is absolute."

However, the high tribunal said, when the suspect is charged with capital offenses, "bail becomes a matter of discretion."

"It shall be denied when the evidence of guilt is strong," the Supreme Court said.

Detainees Release Guidelines Agreed Upon

HK1906040391 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 19 Jun 91 p 9

[By Gay Dumat-ol and Stella O. Gonzales]

[Text] Member agencies of the Presidential Human Rights Committee [PHRC], signed yesterday a memorandum of agreement on rules and procedures regarding the release of detainess in a bid to stop summary executions of suspects by law enforcers.

Justice Secretary Franklin Drilon, PHRC chairman, said the memorandum of agreement was prompted by the serious concern raised by the UN General Assembly and Philippine Commission on Human Rights [CHR] over the spate of mysterious disapperances by suspects who had been arrested by the military and police.

CHR Chairman Mary Concepcion Bautista, Local Government Secretary Luis Santos, Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Lisandro Abadia were present during the signing of the agreement. Justice Secretary Franklin Drilin, Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos, and National Police Director Cesar Nazareno.

The guidelines require the presence of witnesses such as the spouse, adult children, parents, grandparents, legal guardians, and lawyers when a detainee is released.

Prison wardens, precinct chiefs, and detachment commanders are required to have an official logbook which would contain the detainee's name, the arresting officers and all other information about his detention.

The logbook, which shall be separate from the police blotter, shall be open to public scrutiny.

Custodians of detainees who fail to observe the procedures will be held criminally and administratively liable should a detainee disappear or is skilled.

The guidelines will apply to all cases of detention, arrests, apprehension and invitations for custodial investigations.

Local and foreign groups have noted that the human rights situation in the country has worsened. Many suspects have been summarily executed by law enforcers and vigilantes.

Thailand

Official on Aviation Talks With U.S., Others

BK1806145891 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] Mahidon Chantharangkun, permanent secretary of the Communications Ministry, reporting on Thai-U.S. aviation talks, said that the Communications Ministry had given a guideline on talks to the Thai delegation. According to the original plan, the next discussion was scheduled for 22 June in Washington D.C., but the Communications Ministry had written to the United States requesting that the discussion be postponed until September. The ministry explained in the letter that the Thai government is not ready to hold a discussion on the planned date.

Meanwhile, Mahidon said that many countries, including the USSR, UK, Bangladesh, and Singapore, had contacted Thailand for talks on aviation rights. Since those countries already have aviation treaties with Thailand, discussions are therefore planned from the middle of June until late July. Rungrot Siprasoetsuk, the ministry's deputy permanent secretary, will lead the Thai delegation in talks with those countries.

On 18-19 June, Thailand will hold aviation talks with the Soviet Union. The Soviet government asked for an additional flight, from four to five flights per week, and also requested another transit point in the Middle East. Thailand's talks with the UK will begin on 21 June in Hanoi [as heard]. Thailand will hold discussions with Bangladesh and Singapore in the middle of July.

Reportage on Cambodian Faction Leaders

Anan To Meet All Leaders

BK1906015991 Bangkok THE NATION in English 19 Jun 91 p 2

[Text] Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun will receive the leaders of all four warring Cambodian factions at Government House this Sunday, in their capacity as the representatives of the Supreme National Council (SNC), Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin announced yesterday.

After a meeting with Vietnamese Ambassador to Bangkok Nguyen Trung yesterday, Foreign Minister Asa told the BANGKOK POST that the four factions had proposed a meeting with Mr Anan because Thailand was hosting an SNC meeting in Phatthaya on June 24.

Mr Asa said he had briefed the Vietnamese Ambassador on the meeting scheduled for Sunday. Mr Nguyen Trung met the minister to convey his government's thanks to Thailand for inviting a Vietnamese economic delegation here next month.

Mr Anan said yesterday it would be the first time Phnom Penh premier Hun Sen would visit the Thai Government House.

Asked why Mr Hun Sen would be received at Government House since Thailand did not recognise his Phnom Penh regime, Mr Anan said the premier was paying the visit in his capacity as a member of the SNC.

Mr Anan added that in the past, Mr Hun Sen would be received at his private residence or in hotels.

Asked if he had any hope that the SNC meeting would be successful, Mr Anan said "I am always hopeful," while adding that he would try to persuade all four factions to come to a conclusion.

Asked if he was tired of the conflict, Mr Anan said "it is a conflict which needs to be solved. The Cambodian conflict is for the Cambodians to solve, not us, and they must come to an agreement by themselves."

He added that Thailand could only provide the facilities and could do little if the four factions could not settle their differences.

Meanwhile, Foreign Ministry spokesman Sakthip Krairoek briefed reporters on the meeting between Mr Asa and Mr Nguyen Trung, saying that both men agreed that the 12-year old Cambodian conflict should come to an end as soon as possible.

The minister briefed Mr Nguyen Trung on the meeting saying that Mr Sarot Chawannawirat, director-general of the Political Affairs Department, would act as a facilitator.

The Vietnamese ambassdor had asked to be briefed on talks on Cambodia between Mr Asa and Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen last week, the spokesman said.

"China indicated that Prince Norodom Sihanouk should be the chairman of the SNC while all four factions should decide among themselves who is to be appointed vice chairman, Sakthip quoted the minister as saying.

Mr Asa also urged Vietnam to discuss the issue with China, because while both countries discussed the Cambodian problem, it was only at the ambassadorial level in their capital cities.

The spokesman said the Foreign Minister had called on Vietnam to urge Mr Hun Sen to raise "issues of substance, rather than structure," during the SNC meeting.

"Since all factions have accepted the appointment of Prince Sihanouk as the chairman of the SNC, Mr Hun Sen was asked not to raise the issue of the vice chairmanship because it would only lead to another deadlock," Mr Asa was quoted as saying.

As for Chinese military assistance to the Khmer Rouge, Mr Asa was quoted as saying that Mr Qian Qichen had announced that since the formation of SNC last September China had not given any more assistance to the guerrillas.

"It should be possible to clear this issue, we should not get involved with who is assisting who and who is not assisting who," the spokesman quoted Mr Asa as saying.

"It is better that Thailand and Vietnam urge all four factions to find a conclusion as soon as possible," Mr Asa was quoted as saying.

However, Ambassador Nguyen Trung pointed out that Phnom Penh had its pride.

"Mr Hun Sen does not want the world to link Cambodia to relations with Vietnam," the Ambassador was quoted as saying.

He cited the United States which had placed the condition of "Cambodian settlement," for normalisation with Vietnam, "he (Mr Hun Sen) does not like it, he considers that Phnom Penh has its own integrity."

"Mr Hun Sen is very sensitive over the link, and Vietnam may not be able to persuade him," the ambassador was quoted as saying.

To Meet Hun Sen 23 Jun

BK1806143091 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun told newsmen that he is scheduled to meet Hun Sen at Government House this Sunday [23 June].

Asked in which manner Thailand would like to see a settlement among the Cambodian factions, the prime minister said Thailand, and also he himself, wished to see all Cambodian factions come to an agreement. Yet this is up to the Cambodian factions to make it happen. He said Thailand is only helping the Cambodian factions to achieve a settlement. If they fail in reaching an agreement among themselves, Thailand cannot impose any solution on them.

Asa on Leadership Issue

BK1906005691 Bangkok THE NATION in English 19 Jun 91 p 2

[Text] Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin yesterday urged Vietnam to persuade the Phnom Penh government not to bring up the question of the leadership of the Cambodian Supreme National Council (SNC) at the upcoming meeting of the SNC in Phatthaya for fear that it would block substantive discussions.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Sakthip Krairoek said that during a meeting with Vietnamese Ambassador to Thailand Nguyen Trung, Asa said Phnom Penh sould not raise conditions against accepting former Cambodian monarch Prince Norodom Sihanouk as the SNC chairman as the world "unconditionally" accepted the prince's suitability for the post.

Phnom Penh should instead focus on "matters of substance" at the June 24-25 meeting so the Cambodian peace process could move forward, the spokesman quoted Asa as saying.

At peace talks early this month in Jakarta, Sihanouk and Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen agreed to head the council as the chairman and vice-chairman respectively, but the agreement was vetoed by the radical Khmer Rouge.

It was not clear whether Vietnam agreed to Asa's request but Nguyen Trung was quoted as saying that when Vietnam raised the issue of the SNC leadership with Hun Sen in the past, he had responded "furiously" that it was Cambodia's internal affair.

Asa told reporters that Thailand Vietnam attached great significance to the upcoming meeting in Phatthaya. The meeting, called earlier this month by Sihanouk, will bring together the representatives from the four Cambodia factions to the SNC and be observed by France and Indonesia, which jointly chair the international conference on Cambodia, along with Thailand and Japan.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun confirmed that he would meet with all 12 SNC members on Sunday at Government House but stressed that the meeting was a Cambodian initiative.

Minister on Joint SRV Patrols on Fishing Issue

BK1906021391 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Jun 91 p 3

[Text] Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin yesterday proposed a joint Thai-Vietnamese patrol in the overlapping exclusive economic zones of both countries in the Gulf of Thailand, and asked that Vietnam stop arresting Thai nationals in the area.

During a press briefing yesterday, Foreign Ministry spokesman Sakthip Krairoek said a set of six proposals on fisheries was raised during a meeting between Mr Asa and Vietnamese Ambassador to Bangkok Nguyen Trung.

He said Mr Asa made the proposal for a joint patrol of the overlapping zones and also a joint exercise between the navies of both countries as a solution to the thorny issue of fisheries and piracy in the Gulf.

Such joint activities would also promote famliarisation between navy officials from both countries, he quoted the minister as saying.

Mr Asa also firmly asked Vietnam not to arrest any Thai nationals in the overlapping zones, "Thailand will not tolerate the arrests and will retaliate."

He also proposed the formation of a Thai-Vietnamese joint committee on fisheries, similar to the Thai-Malaysian committee.

The Thai Embassy in Hanoi should also be notified of any arrests of Thai nationals, the exact number of those arrested and where they are detained to enable responsible Thai officials to visit them.

Mr Sakthip said the minister believed the six proposals would be able to solve the problems especially the joint-committee proposal which will be raised during a meeting between Thai and Vietnamese officials here soon.

Mr Nguyen Trung was quoted as telling the minister that Vietnamese officials from the central government had been despatched to all provinces involved in the fisheries conflict with Thailand, to find out about the number of Thais currently being held in Vietnam.

The ambassador stressed Vietnam did not wish the fisheries issue to be an obstacle to fostering better ties with Thailand.

He was quoted as saying he agreed with the proposal for a joint patrol and exercise and thought them a good idea.

Mr Nguyen Trung in turn also asked for the list of Vietnamese nationals arrested by Thailand and where they are detained.

Meets SRV Ambassador on Issue

BK1806150591 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] Nguyen Trung, Vietnamese ambassador to Thailand, called on Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin at 1500 today. They discussed the Thai-Vietnamese fishing issue.

Thailand wants Vietnam to provide information about the number of Thai fishing boats and crewmen it has arrested, and also wants Vietnam to free them. Thailand cannot accept the fact that its fishermen and their trawlers were seized by Vietnam in areas within overlapping economic zones among Thailand, Vietnam, and Malaysia.

Vietnam said that it does not want the problem to develop into an issue threatening bilateral relations.

Thailand proposed to Vietnam that a Thai-Vietnamese joint committee be established to tackle the problem. Thailand also proposed joint investment in oil exploration with Vietnam, with each party conducting exploration in their respective territories.

Malaysia Opens Doors to Transport of Frozen Meat

BK1906080691 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] Malaysia has agreed to lift a ban of nearly three years and let Thailand transport frozen slaughtered meat to Singapore via its territory, Livestock Department Director-General Thawisak Sesawet said yesterday.

But Thailand must abide by five conditions before transporting meat through Malaysian territory, Mr. Thawisak said. These included:

—that the slaughtered meat must come from farms free of foot-and-mouth disease;

—that certificates of livestock health be issued by the Livestock Department, and that the department send the forms to Malaysia for amendment before transporting the meat;

—that Thailand send addresses of livestock farms to Malaysia;

—that an import license be sought from Malaysia before transport;

—that health certificates, meat analysis certificates, and import licenses be shown to Malaysian husbandry officials.

Mr. Thawisak said the agreement to allow meat exports through Malaysian territory followed a meeting between the prime ministers of both countries in Chiang Mai in February 1988.

Cabinet Approves New Trade Pact With Laos

BK1906095991 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] The cabinet has approved the proposed new trade agreement to be concluded between Laos and Thailand to replace the existing one.

The Foreign Ministry reported to the cabinet Laos' initiative to amend the trade pact signed by Thailand and Laos on 1 June 1988. Subsequently, during the visit to Thailand by the Lao minister of foreign economic relations from 29 April to 2 May this year, Thailand agreed in principle to the Lao proposal to reduce import tariffs on 16 agricultural products from Laos. The arrangement will be incorporated in the new trade pact.

The Foreign Ministry and concerned agencies, such as the Commerce, Finance, Interior Ministries, the Bank of Thailand, and the National Security Council, are negotiating with Laos to draft the new pact. The Foreign Ministry therefore sought cabinet approval for the new trade agreement between Thailand and Laos in order to replace the existing one, and authorization for the foreign minister to sign in the new pact on behalf of the Thai Government.

The cabinet approved the Foreign Ministry's proposal.

Official To Retire From Politics, Face Action

BK1606025691 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Jun 91 p 1, 3

[Text] Fugitive Muan Chon Party leader Pol [Police] Capt Chaloem Yubamrung, who fled Thailand in May and is now a political refugee in Denmark, has said he is retiring from politics and is prepared to face all legal action against him.

In an interview with the BANGKOK POST recently in Odense, Denmark, the former PM [Prime Minister] Office Minister under the ousted Chatchai administration said he had learned a "very tough lesson" over the past several months and wished it had never happened.

Immediately after the February 23 coup d'etat, Capt Chaloem and a close aide, Sa-nguan Laengkhla, 31, fled to Songkhla where they boarded several fishing trawlers before landing in Singapore.

After contacting the United nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Singapore, he was granted political refugee status by the Danish Government.

"It is over. There is no one to blame except myself," he said.

Capt Chaleom, 44, appeared to be depressed and pale. Today I can see the true picture and I can accept it," he said.

The former minster said he understands the reasons for the military's actions but added:

"I am not the enemy of the military and I think they (military officers) know that."

"If the military thinks that any of my political activities was incorrect then I apologise," he said.

After taking nearly two months to travel from Bangkok to Songkhla, the hardships his actions had placed his family, Capt Chaloem said he will retire from poltics.

"My children have had to leave school and my wife has had to resign as a teacher after working for more than 20 years. It's all because of me," he said.

Capt Chaloem has three sons—At-han, 19, Wanchaloem, 16 and Duangchaloem, 10.

The former minister said he does not think the military wants revenge because of his past activities, adding that all he is concerned about now is taking care of his family.

He said he does not want his actions to harm his family in any way.

"I am retired and it is all over," he repeated.

Capt Chaloem was granted political refugee status in Denmark after arriving in the country early last month. It is the first time the Danish Government has taken such action.

The Danish government has also granted Capt Chaloem's wife, Mrs Lamnao, 43, and his three children the same status after they joined him in Denmark.

A Danish official involved in Capt Chaloem's case said the fugitive is able to speak on any issue he wants while in Denmark.

"There is nothing to stop him from saying what he wants," the official told the POST.

Mr Chaloem said he would like to appear in person to defend charges against him of being "unusually rich" and the alleged assassination attempt case.

But for the moment Mr Chaloem is unable to travel anywhere because he has not yet obtained proper documentation from the Danish Government.

The Danish Government is expected to issue his family's documents in the next two months.

"I think the Assets Examination Committee understand well that I am heavily in debt. Most of my properties have been mortgaged with several commercial banks," he said.

He believes that when the committee is given clear an explantation by his lawyer, it will judge him and his family fairly.

"I want to explain the matter to the committee in person but under the present circumstances I cannot do this," he said.

Mr Chaloem denied he was involved in the assassination plot and claimed he had only played the opposition role to urge the Chatchai government to clarify the matter in public.

Army Chief Gen Suchinda Khraphrayun has said the military has no intention of doing anything to Capt Chaloem but wants to see him because he knows many secrets involving the Chatchai administration.

Party Leader Dropped From Corruption List

BK1606025991 Bangkok THE NATION in English 16 Jun 91 p A1

[By Krittiya Porasame]

[Text] The military-appointed graft committee yesterday dropped deputy Democrat Party leader Prachuab Chaisan from the list of politicians suspected of corruption, saying there was not sufficient evidence to suggest that he had amassed "unusual wealth".

Committee chairman, Gen Sit Chirarot announced at the Supreme Command headquarters that the assets of Prachuab, former science minister, his wife and children, earlier frozen by the committee, would be released soon.

"The committee will soon inform the banks and financial institutions to release their assets," said Sit.

The chairman, responding to reporters' questions, denied that the committee's decision was influenced by Prachuab's political connections. There have been reports that Prachuab would join a pro-military political party.

"The committee arrived at the decision after having examined all the evidence at hand. All committee members can attest to this," he said.

Prachuab is known to have close relations with New Aspiration Party leader Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, former army chief and a senior of National Peacekeeping Council leaders.

Prachuab, who appeared relieved after learning of the committee's decision, told reporters at a golf course that he planned to stay away from politics for a few years and would probably leave for the United States soon.

"I'm happy that the committee has carried out the investigatioin in a straightforward manner," said Prachuab, who admitted that he felt disheartened when he was named as one of the politicians on the graft list in March.

Asked if he was dropped from the list because of reports that he was preparing to join a pro-military political party, he said he had not been involved in any political activities since his name was put on the list.

Prachuab said he had not been approached by any political party.

"If I want to leave the Democrat Party, I won't join another, as it would be much better to form a new party and be its leader," he said.

But Prachuab would not confirm or deny speculation that he was leaving the Democrat Party, saying he would be travelling to the United States to "seek knowledge and recreation".

On his possible US trip, he said he had applied to either study or teach at Harvard University.

The graft committee earlier dropped three politicians—former Ratsadon Party leader Thianchai Sisisamphan, former Solidarity Party leader Narong Wongwan and Prachakon Thai Party leader Samak Suntharawet—from the initial list of 25 people suspected of corruption.

At present, 21 politicians, including deposed prime minister Chatchai Chunhawan and former finance minister Banhan Sinlapa-acha, remain on the graft list.

On the progress of the investigation into the assets of Muanchon Party leader Chaloem Yubamrung, Sit said the committee was asking Chaloem, his wife or their representatives to explain the sources of their wealth to the committee.

It was the first time Sit indicated that his committee would allow people other than the politicians under investigation to testify before the committee.

Police To Send Warrants for Arrest of Officials

BK1506071891 Bangkok THE NATION in English 15 Jun 91 p A2

[Text] The Police Department has asked the Foreign Ministry to send warrants overseas for the arrest of former PM's [Prime Minister's] Office minister Chaloem Yubamrung and Maj Gen Manun Rupkhachon, a senior police official said yesterday.

Pol [Police] Lt Gen Thanu Homhuan, commissioner of the Central Investigation Bureau, said Manun is wanted for alleged involvement in the 1982 assassination attempts against former prime minister Prem Tinsulanon, former army chief Arthit Kamlang-ek and a member of the Royal Family.

Chaloem is wanted for trying to obstruct the investigation into the assassination plots and contempt of law enforcement officials.

Chaloem is believed to be taking refuge in Denmark; Manun is said to be hiding in Cambodia.

Thanu said the Police Department's personnel division also has proposed that Chaloem be stripped of the rank of police captain. Police Chief Pol Gen Sawat Amonwiwat has yet to endorse the proposal, which is to be decided by Interior Minister Itsaraphong Nunphakdi, he said.

Chaloem served in the Crime Suppression Division before he left the Police Department to enter politics more than 10 years ago. he has been accused of bribing key witnesses in the assassination cases so that they would change their testimony and cover up Manun's alleged role.

Manun was one of deposed Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's advisers before the military toppled his government in the Feb 23 coup.

The military has cited the Chatchai government's collusion in covering up Manun's involvement in the assasssination plots as a reason for staging the coup. The military also has cited large-scale corruption among top civilian officials.

EC Tapioca Export Bonus Quotas Set

BK1906081091 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] The Thai Foreign Trade Department [FTD] has allocated another 400,000 tonnes of tapioca export quotas to the European Community as bonus quotas, but at a smaller ratio than a previous allotment.

Under an announcement signed by FTD Director General Chare Chutharattanakun, exporters who shipped one tonne of tapioca products to non-EC markets would be eligible for 1.3 tonnes of quotas to the 12-nation common market.

The shipments to the EC would have to be completed before the end of the year.

The latest allocation increased the total bonus quota volume to about 2.5 million tonnes this year.

The FTD had clearly indicated it would allocate at least 50 percent of this year's overall tapioca export quotas to the EC, totalling about 5.7 million tonnes, as bonus quotas as an incentive for exporters to explore new markets outside the common market.

The remaining portion would be allocated based on a stocktaking system and bidding.

Commodity Standard Division Director Charin Hatsupsai said the department decided to lower the bonus quota ratio as exporters had made some handsome profits from the previous allocation.

It also feared that exporters would dump tapioca products at cheaper prices in non-EC markets if the previous ratio was maintained.

He said the ratio figures could be subject to change, depending on the situation.

Vietnam

Joint China Border Trade Activities Promoted

BK1906051491 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 16 Jun 91

[Text] Hoang Lien Son, a Vietnamese province with a 230-km common border with the Chinese Province of Yunnan, has promoted trade activities between peoples of the two countries. This has helped in accelerating the production of goods and stabilizing and improving the people's life along the border areas.

The Hoang Lien Son People's Committee, however, has instructed responsible agencies to check and control traders at the border crossing points and urge them to abide by rules and regulations. It has also urged the officials concerned to strive to overcome negativism in performing their tasks, try to avoid inconveniences to trade activities, urge traders to abide by the law of the two countries, and stop negligence in tax collection to increase state revenue.

It is noteworthy that a number of provinces have recently engaged in trade transactions with Yunnan Province without informing the responsible agency of Hoang Lien Son Province. Worse still is that some volumes of transit goods have been allowed to pass the border checkpoints without proper official documents.

Although the border trade has helped in accelerating the normalization of relations and restoration of the time-honored friendship between Vietnam and China, Hoang Lien Son Province is resolutely dealing with bad elements who take advantage of the trade to carry out sabotage activities to undermine social security and order at the border areas.

General Greets Tie Banh on Cambodian Army Day

BK1906121991 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Message of greetings from General Le Duc Anh, Vietnamese defense minister, to Gen. Tie Banh, minister of national defense of Cambodia, on the occasion of the 40th founding anniversary of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces]

[Text] On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the glorious traditional day of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces [CPAF] on behalf of all cadres and combatants of the Vietnam People's Army [VPA] and on my own behalf, I would like to extend to you, and through you, to all cadres and combatants of the fraternal CPAF, my affectionate sentiments and warmest greetings.

Over the past four decades, illustrating the revolutionary tradition of the Issarak army, the CPAF has been continuously consolidated and developed. Together with the entire people, it has surmounted numerous hardships, made enormous sacrifices, and fought tenaciously for the independence and freedom of the country, and the liberation of the people from the yoke of colonialist and imperialist domination and the scourge of genocide.

As close friends and neighbors, the people and the VPA are highly elated at, and take great pride in, the achievements recorded by you, comrades; and believe that the people and the CPAF will achieve still greater successes in defending and building their beautiful land of Angkor.

On this glorious traditional day, we would like to express our sincere and profound gratitude to the party, people, and the CPAF for their valuable support and assistance to the people and the VPA in their revolutionary undertaking in both the past and the present.

May I wish the special solidarity and friendship and close cooperation between the peoples and armies of our two countries constant consolidation and fine development.

May I wish you, comrade, good health and much success in your noble, but heavy responsibility, as well as happiness in your life.

My courteous salutations.

Army Paper's Remarks

BK1906092691 Hanoi VNA in English 0622 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 19—The Army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN today praises the exploits of the Cambodian revolutionary army in defending the revolution against he Polpotists' attempt to restore their genocidal regime in Cambodia.

The paper recalls that this day 40 years ago, the Cambodian revolutionary armed forces were merged into the Issarak Army. It says:

"Under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, the Issarak Army grew quickly and together with the entire Cambodian people won repeated victories in the fight against the French colonialists and the US imperialists wihich led to the great victory in spring 1975. This, together with the triumph of the Lao and Vietnamesese revolution, ushered in a new era for the three nations.

But the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique betrayed the people and robbed them of their revolutionary gains. They massacred patriotic officers and men, installed their henchmen in the army leadership, gradually turned the CPRA [Cambodian People's Revolutionary Army] into a reactionary army opposed to the people and turning their guns on their internationalists friends. Once again, the Cambodian people, and army, closely uniting with the Vietnamese and Laos people, rose up and smashed the regime of the traitors. The January 7, 1979 victory saved the Cambodian people from the danger of extermination, paved the way for Cambodia to national revival, independence and freedom.

In the 10 years up to 1989, with the wholehearted support of the Vietnamese Army volunteers, the Cambodian people and army defeated one after the other all the schemes and acts of the Khmer reactionaries against the Cambodian revolution, maintained and consolidated the people's power over the whole country, and pushed the opposition Khmer groups to utter isolation.

Since September 26, 1989 after the repatriation of all Vietnamese volunteers, the Cambodian people and army have taken up the defence of their fatherland into their own hands. The Cambodian army has overcome better trials in the 1989-90 dry season and won big victories in the 1989-1990 dry season.

In the current situation when important changes are taking place in Cambodia, the Cambodian army is strictly observing the ceasefire while staying fully alert, ready to foil all the enemy's schemes and acts of sabotage".

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN concludes by saying that the Vietnamese people and Army will constantly build up and strengthen the militant solidarity and special friendship between Vietnam and Cambodia.

Cambodian Attache Remarks on Joint Relations

BK1806115991 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 16 Jun 91

[Statement by unnamed Cambodian military attache to Vietnam marking 40th anniversary of Cambodian Revolutionary Armed Forces]

[Text] Dear Vietnamese friends,

This day marks 40 years of carrying on the fighting spirit of the patriotic scholars Achar Sar, Pou Kombor, Acha Hemchia, and Sivuttha. With the leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, which was directly trained by the President Ho Chi Minh-founded Communist Party of Indochina, the fighting forces of the Cambodian people were formed on 19 June 1951 in a joint movement with our Vietnamese and Lao brothers to fight back the common enemy and exploitative feudalism to win national independence and freedom.

The Cambodian Armed Forces—forces of the proletarian class with its full characteristics and ability to fight for the party undertaking and national independence and freedom—have scored great victories in defeating the French colonialists, the Japanese fascists, and the American imperialists and their lackeys.

Over the past 12 years, Cambodia and its people have been building their happy lives. The Cambodian Armed Forces, which are led directly by the party and loved by their people, have constantly grown up to fulfill their duties in protecting the party, people, and socialism and in preventing the return of the genocidal regime.

The Cambodian People's Armed Forces are improving every day in quality and quantity. Our armed forces have enough of the requirements of a regular force with many different units and armed branches, and with the capacity to successfully protect the people and their dear fatherland.

Today we celebrate the 40th traditional anniversary of the Cambodian Armed Forces while our people have been positively shouldering their revolutionary duties and scoring proud achievements, especially in the last year since the complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer forces in late September 1989.

Under the leadership of the party and government, all cadres and soldiers along with the people have overcome numerous difficulties to defeat any military adventurism from the opposition, which used to boast that it would batter us.

During the 1990-1991 dry season, we completely foiled every one of their attempts to control the land and people, took over their controlled areas while at the same time destroyed their forces and seized tonnes of weapons and ammunition, and killed thousands of them, making them unable to stand up anymore.

Dear friends,

Although we have not gained total victory, we ourselves can still bear the responsibility of national protection to increase the people's trust in the party leadership, government, and the Armed Forces.

Our Armed Forces positively and sufficiently attack the enemy everywhere at any time to protect the people's life and social activities.

Dear friends,

While remembering everything we have today and our hope for a better tomorrow, we cannot detach ourselves from or forget the relationship, assistance, and blood sacrifice of the Vietnamese people and the brotherly Vietnamese People's Army under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, which is fighting on the same battlefront. All these things must be recorded in the history pages of our two nations. We will always remember the good deeds of the Vietnamese party, people, and Armed Forces toward our Cambodian people.

In the present situation, the Vietnamese Government has shown the most impartiality toward the Cambodian people's right of self-determination and completely respected the sovereignty of the Cambodian Government.

May the Cambodian-Vietnamese unity be ever-new and everlasting. May the Vietnamese people be happy. We would like to send our warmest regards and deepest appreciation to the families of the Vietnamese fallen soldiers and war veterans who sacrificed their blood for our Cambodian homeland.

Photos Presented to PRPK on Anniversary

BK1806151491 Hanoi VNA in English 1454 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 18—A collection of documentary photos on the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea [PRPK] was presented by the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] to the former on the occasion of its 40th founding anniversary (June 28).

Present at the ceremony held here this evening were, among others, Dang Xuan Ky, member of the CPV Central Committee and director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, Trinh Ngoc Thai, deputy head of the CPV Central Committee's External Relations Commission.

Accredited by the secretariat of the CPV Central Committee, Dang Xuan Ky handed the photo collection over to Cambodian Ambassador to Vietnam Auch Barith.

The Cambodian diplomat sincerely thanked the CPV and the Institute of Marxism-Leninism for the present, considering it fine manifestation of friendship and solidarity between the two parties, armies and peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia.

Spokesman Rejects Thai Allegations of Piracy

BK1906114291 Hong Kong AFP in English 0904 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Hanoi, June 19 (AFP)—Hanoi rejected Wednesday recent reports that Vietnames pirates were attacking Thai fishermen in the Gulf of Thailand, saying there was not sufficient proof.

However, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Thai fishermen were trespassing in Vietnamese waters.

"Vietnamese law does not authorize foreign boats, including fishing boats, to trespass in Vietnamese territorial waters," the spokesman said.

Stressing that Vietnamese law "does not tolerate any act of piracy," the spokesman said Hanoi had requested a joint investigation with Thailand and urged Bangkok take measures in line with the laws of both countries and international conventions.

In the last few days Thai fishermen have complained of an increase in attacks by Vietnamese pirates on their trawlers. They accused the pirates of seizing fishermen and their boats and holding them for ransom, as well as stealing their fishing equipment and cargo.

A [words indistinct] fishing association in the southeastern Thai town of Pattani said Tuesday the pirates, in league with the local Vietnamese authorities, are currently holding 200 fishermen prisoner and demanding increasingly higher ransoms.

Chareon Chantaissara, president of the Pattani Fishing Association, said ransom demands had risen from 250,000 to 400,000 baht (10,000 to 16,000 dollars) last year to 460,000 baht (18,000 dollars) this year.

The ransom payments and the loss in earnings from the seizures of cargo have brought Thai fishing companies to the brink of bankruptcy, the fishermen said, adding the piracy has greatly increased since the beginning of the year.

Do Muoi Tours Photo Exhibition on Renovation

BK1906100491 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 17 Jun 91

[Text] On the afternoon of 16 June, Council of Ministers Chairman Do Muoi viewed the exhibition of photographs and papers representing the renovation process. The exhibition was organized by the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY [VNA] to greet the seventh national party congress. It opened on 15 June at 29 Hang Bai Street in Hanoi to present nearly a hundred photos selected from among 666 individual photos and 88 collections of news photos which 209 reporters, collaborators, and professional photographers from nearly all provinces and cities countrywide sent to the exhibition.

The VNA general director and deputy together with some photographers attending the exhibition warmly welcomed and showed the chairman around to see the photos featuring the four themes of industry, agriculture, culture and society, and security and national defense.

The chairman stopped to carefully look at the photos that vividly reflect the different points of view of our people's achievements in renovation and manifest the implementation of the three major economic programs set forth by the sixth party congress, namely, the economic spearheads of oil and gas, hydroelectricity, and maritime products, the advanced models in productive labor, and so forth.

Chairman Do Muoi praised VNA for taking the initiative in organizing the exhibition and urged newsmen to constantly exchange their professional and political knowledge, and to enthusiastically engage in the life of creative labor so as to have ever more and better work and remain worthy of the great renovation process that is being carried out by all our party members, people, and troops.

Party Resolution on Youth Tasks Implemented

BK1906095691 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] In compliance with a policy of the party Central Committee Secretariat, party committees of nearly all provinces, cities, and special zones countrywide have begun implementing the Political Bureau resolution on renovating and intensifying party leadership over youth tasks in various party bases.

The youth unions at all levels have served as a core in surveying the situation of youth tasks and movements of youths and teenagers in localities, thus helping party committees establish plans and programs for implementing the resolution.

The Haiphong city party committee decided to make 1991 the year of youth and has scored good results over the past six months. The party committees of Thanh Hoa and Binh Dinh Provinces have assigned specific tasks to each sector concerned with the implementation of this resolution. In Hau Giang, Dong Thap, Ha Bac, Sosn La, Quang Ninh, Long An, Ha Tuyen, and Kien Giang Provinces, and Ho Chi Minh City, the resolution has been satisfactorily disseminated to all party bases.

In Hanoi, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee has coordinated with the Ministries of Labor and War Invalids, Forestry, Agriculture and Food Industry, and Public Health, and the State Commission of Science and Technology to establish an action program, mechanisms, policies, and economic and technical dialectics for various projects along the line of optimally developing the creativity of young people in national construction and defense.

Journal Views Impact of Gulf War

BK1806115791 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese Apr 91 pp 55-57

[Article by Vo Thu Phuong: "Events in the Gulf Region"]

[Text] Before 28 February 1991, the whole world held its breath when following the dreadful disasters in the Gulf region. As diplomats shuttled back and forth, progressive mankind spared no effort in an attempt to prevent the war machine from destroying nature and human beings every hour or every minute. By 0500 (GMT) on 28 February, these efforts had borne fruit. Mankind then heaved a sigh of relief and the smiles and tears of peace appeared on the faces of many people. Although the sounds of guns have fallen silent temporarily, the crisis is not yet over.

The Middle East—the junction of the three continents of Asia, Africa, and Europe—retains a position of strategic importance, both in economic and military terms.

The Middle East is the place of the interflux of mankind's ancient civilizations, such as the Chinese civilization, the Indian civilization, the Persian civilization, and the Egyptian civilization. It is also the starting point of the world's major religions, such as Catholicism, Islam, and Judaism. Because of this, for thousands of years now, imperialist forces, under the pretext of protecting religious and national and other interests, have turned the Middle East into a battleground. The struggle for influence had become even more decisive when a large reserve volume of oil had been discovered in this region. In the Middle East, national and religious relations have intruded on each other in a very complicated manner. In some periods of history, conflicts have taken place continously. Therefore, contradictions in this region are known to have developed under numerous forms and have been subject to constant change. We can point out some of these contradictions in the Middle East:

—The contradiction between Israel and Palestine in particular, and the Arab world in general, is regarded as the region's main contradiction. In fact, this is a contradiction between the Arab and Jewish peoples. This profound and seriously complicated contradiction can be reconciled if the United States and other countries do not agitate or lend a helping hand to Zionism in Israel. It was not without reason that the U.S.-led coalition was divided when Iraq linked the issue of Kuwait to that of Palestine.

—The contradiction between the Persian (Iranian) and Arab (Iraqi) peoples that led to the eight-year war between Iran and Iraq.

—The contradiction among the Arab countries themselves due to many different reasons. These include the use of the sources of water from the Euphrates River (this has led to the contradiction among Iraq, Jordan, Israel, and Syria); rivalry for leadership in the Arab world; and economic interests.

The discord among the countries in the Middle East has taken place continuously due to religious, tribal, and national differences, and especially oil interests. Oil has, on the one hand, amassed colossal profits for the countries in the Middle East and, on the other hand, "aggravated" the already tense situation in the region, like adding catalyst to a "reactor." The contradiction in oil interests has been one of the main causes of the Gulf crisis.

In the Middle East, the bonds of friendship or antagonism and faction or alliance are very delicate and complicated and, at times, are subject to abrupt changes. Due to the characteristics of the region, coupled with negative outside influences, the Middle East remains an unstable region and a "hotbed" on our planet.

Sea of Fire

The hottest point on this planet exploded at 0000 GMT on 17 January 1991 when the coalition forces under U.S. command began operation "Desert Storm" with bomb, artillery, and missile attacks on Kuwait and Iraq. A small area in the desert then became the target of air attacks with unprecendentedly high frequency. On the average, the allied air forces flew 2,000 bombing missions each day and fired an enormous quantity of missiles into Kuwait and Iraq. On the first day of the operation alone, the United States slammed more than 100 Tomakawk missiles (each valued at $1.3 million) at these two countries. The Gulf war was like a world war in people's imagination because of its scale, ferocity, the amount of modern technology, and the number of belligerent countries. If the number of countries participating in the World War II was 61, then in the Gulf war the number stood at more than 30. In the Gulf, the warring parties resorted to the use of the most modern weapons (arms manufacturing companies seized this good opportunity to advertise for the sales of their new products!). The United States used only two of its three types of strategic weapons (intercontinental ballistic missiles were not used). The air forces of the United States and its allies were divided into four layers. The top layer was for the deployment of military reconnaissance satellites. These satellites—capable of covering every 20-cm grid on the surface of the earth—served as the basis for the use of smart bombs to continuously drive the opposing party into a sea of fire.

This was a war of unequal strength between two sides. The Iraqi army reacted in a spasmodic fashion and lacked unified command from its general staff. Iraq's resistance was not as strong as the United States and its allies expected, and failed to inflict considerable losses on the coalition forces. The United States and its allies estimated that casualties would be very high (two of every three soldiers fighting in this war were expected to be left behind as corpses in the desert; the Pentagon ordered a supply of 200,000 coffins and 10,000 plastic body bags; the British also ordered a supply of 250,000 coffins).

The "42 days" of war have come to an end. However, Kuwait is still engulfed in a sea of fire with more than 600 oil fires, including 200 from oil wells. Innocent people in the Gulf region have lived, and are living, in a sea of fire with millions of metric tons of oil dust coming down from the sky above! The Iraqi people are living in a state of sadness and fear due to the "fraticidal war," and are continuing to stand in isolation. Revenge by force and discrimination against foreigners is now taking place in Kuwait.

Ashes of War

No matter who the victors are, the Gulf war has ended up with ruins, ashes, and death. It has also dealt a heavy blow to mankind's conscience.

Tens of thousands of innocent people have fallen and thousands of soldiers from both sides have not returned to their families. These solders have sacrificed their lives for a cause that they themselves could not understand.

The Gulf war has not only failed to reconcile contradictions in the region, but has also created more confusion in the situation by adding new contradictions. It has considerably changed the balance of military power in the region, thus leading to a so-called "new order" and new contradictions. The control of weapons in the region has become difficult due to the establishment of postwar arms depots. An arms race will certainly not bring about any cheerful promise for the Middle East, and a cold war period may well take place in the region after this war.

Although the economic consequences have not been as serious as those of the 1973-79 energy crisis, the Gulf war has certainly had an adverse effect on the world economy. The stock market has been paralyzed and stock prices have gone up and down abnormally (on 17 January 1991 stock prices increased enormously from 5 to 10 percent but on 18 January dropped again from 0.5 to 1.24 percent). Faith in business transactions has been dampened considerably. Many countries have lost their labor markets, investment markets, or trade markets. Countries having oil relations with Iraq and Kuwait have suffered an economic shock. In only four months, from the time Iraq invaded and occupied Kuwait, these countries have had to pay an additional $26 billion for increases in oil prices.

According to John Cox, vice chairman of the British Committee for Nuclear Disarmament and a chemical engineer working in the Gulf region, the effect of the Gulf war could become even more tremendous. This is because "smoke from this war could create a limited nuclear winter and make Asia a zone without rain. Smoke might overshadow sunlight and cause temperatures in the region to drop by about 20 degrees celsius. Smoke may also cause death to 500 million people due to changes in weather patterns!"

The heaviest consequence left behind by the Gulf war has now been shouldered by the people of Iraq and Kuwait themselves. The pictures that can be seen daily in Kuwait are scenes of ruin, devastation, and mass arrest. Ethnical conflict has taken root and the bloodshed still goes on. In Iraq, no sooner had the gunfire of the allied forces stopped than the sounds of guns of internal conflict emerged, signalling an internecine war. This development is part of a scheme that was not concealed earlier by those involved—the scheme of regional expansion. The U.S. and allied forces have withdrawn from this war in glory. In the United States, people say that the "Vietnam syndrome" has been cast off once and for all! If this is true then perhaps its logical result should be the replacement of the hostile policy against Vietnam with peaceful cooperation.

The Gulf episode has compelled people to pay special attention to the idea of adopting a new outlook on the two key issues for a new world in the 21st century: the new world order and regional problems. These are two closely interrelated, directly interreacting issues. It is necessary for all regions to have a mechanism for controlling weapons and preventing the stockpiling of arms in preparation for war. This mechanism, however, must be based on principles that are both concrete and appropriate. It is also necessary to establish a reliable regional security system. In a new world where mankind becomes more civilized, with a stronger sense of national awareness, it is certain that the superpowers can hardly keep their forces in a certain region to "maintain" regional security. Is it true that to create this "new order," the superpowers will maintain a military "balance" in a certain region by arming their "coalition" forces in order to spread their influence over this world?

The Gulf war has also caused concern. Is it true that the trend of detente has been burned to a cinder by the flame in the Gulf region, and that the trend of confrontation has gained the upper hand? Clearly, this is a basic concern. Nevertheless, the events of the war and the conclusions to be drawn from it allow us to think that the trend of detente can gain an advantage over the trend of confrontation, and that although peace remains unstable, we can still place our hope in a world free of violence in the future.

The Gulf war has ended but one question remains: Will the world enjoy peace or be at war in the future? The answer still depends on the efforts of mankind.

Hope, Confidence Expressed for Party Congress

BK1906161791 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 May 91 pp 1, 4

[Article by Phan Van Dang in "Words and Deeds Forum" column: "Hope and Confidence in the Seventh National Party Congress"]

[Text] The grounds for hope and confidence in the seventh party congress rest with the traditions of the Communist Party of Vietnam of great President Ho Chi Minh. For the past 60 consecutive years, the party has remained steadfast in its stance, consistent in its strategic principles, and flexible in its problem-solving methods.

To bring into full play the intellect of the entire party and people, the draft documents of the party congress this time have been made available to all party members and people so they can discuss and contribute their opinions. This move is of great important significance because it helps develop the consistency of the party's strategic principles and the flexibility of its problem-solving methods, because it makes the historic course of national development keep pace with the evolution of the times, and because it advances the Vietnamese fatherland along the socialist line, which is the inevitable course of historical development.

The facts of life, history, and society must always stand tough tests which are the norms for verifying their validity. Likewise, the national party congress this time must necessarily derive lessons from the task of implementing the socialist revolution and of building the unified Vietnamese fatherland following the liberation of the south 15 years ago. As far as those lessons are concerned, only when we make a thorough and truly objective, scientific analysis can we shed light on the issues involved, have great power of persuasion, improve our knowledge and sense of organization, and work out effective ways to build a socialist society. Therefore, a genuinely Marxist party must necessarily adopt a clear-cut stance by taking into consideration its own achievements as well as by bravely admitting its errors and shortcomings.

Many obstacles still lie ahead. However, prompted by the desire to struggle for a better future, the Communists are determined not to shrink from difficulties. This determination is part of the law governing the overall process of the revolutionary struggle. As disciples of Uncle Ho, we Communists oppose anything that cannot cope with difficulties nor stand the test of time.

The transition to socialism involves the evolution of history and mankind's creativity. There is no way of knowing every detail of that course of events beforehand. In many instances, due to a failure to firmly grasp the objective law, a "blueprint for happiness" has turned out to be a tragedy in life! A high price has been paid for such a mistake, not only in terms of economic losses but also in terms of time and people's confidence. Therefore, faced with the current difficult situation, if we do not have a firm stance, we may easily negate all past achievements. This is an indication of our subjective, superficial judgment resulting from a poor ideological background. On the contrary, if we are satisfied with the current state of affairs, we may make a serious mistake because such an attitude can only lead to regression instead of progression.

The subjective obstacles to progress on the renovation path involve not only erroneous viewpoints related to lines and principles but also to a neophobic attitude, a failure to boldly promote creativity, and even some cases of self-promotion. By the way, I would like to mention one shortcoming in the party development task which is the negligence for several years of organizational principles and party life activities. In the time ahead, this issue should be sternly dealt with.

This party congress is an opportunity to concentrate our wisdom on "letting the dregs settle in order to purify the water," to see all the errors and good points so as to promote party leadership and to strengthen solidarity and unity within the party and the flesh and blood relationship between the party and the masses in order to develop the people's revolutionary strength. On this basis, the party's strength will be cultivated for a long time, enabling all people to master their own fate and make history.

This party congress will certainly imbue everyone with the great ideological and ethical values and bearing of Uncle Ho and enable all people to think scientifically, reflect correctly, and adopt a scrupulous attitude toward discussing and deciding the major issues related to party leadership and the revolutionary cause of the country. Therefore, the sentence "Ho Chi Minh will live forever in our cause" should not remain mere words but must become the attitude and action of each Communist in order to make the thought, ethics, and bearing of Uncle Ho truly live forever in each of us and our revolutionary cause at present and in the future as well.

I think that following the party Central Committee's 12th plenum, the delegations to the seventh party congress will have all the more adequate knowledge and experience to clearly realize their responsibility to this party congress, a congress that requires a correct evaluation of the situation and cadres so as to settle the current burning issues as well as those of fundamental and long-term significance.

The fine success of the seventh party congress will not only develop our party and country a step further, but will also constitute an offensive punch at the reactionary forces that are intensively opposing the Communist Party of Vietnam and the socialist regime. No matter how difficult the situation will be, the Communist Party and people of Vietnam will certainly triumph.

Propaganda Campaigns Against Country Viewed

BK1806141991 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Jun 91

[Article by Tran Dinh Long in "recent" issue of SAIGON GIAI PHONG: "Reactionary Anti-Vietnam Propaganda Campaigns Doomed to Defeat After Defeat"]

[Text] A regular task in the sinister scheme of hostile forces is to oppose and attack the revolution in our country. However, since the first half of 1969, when the social situation in East European socialist countries was becoming complicated, the attack of the opposition has become even more brazen. In only a year from 1989 to 1990, dozens of old and new reactionary organizations came into being with a series of reactionary plans to oppose and attack the Vietnamese revolution; these included the Transfer of Fire to the Homeland, the Octopus Cross over the Sea, Information to the Country, Trade With Vietnam, and so on. They were aimed mainly at introducing reactionary documents into Vietnam. Many lackey groups of spies and commandos continuously penetrated and harassed our country. However, these groups were eliminated as soon as they had set foot on the country's border or on Lao territory.

In mid-1990, the reactionary groups in exile sent their representatives to a locality in France to establish an alliance for action, as they proclaimed it. These reactionary groups had at one time made a great ballyhoo over contending for influence. They even criticized and humiliated one another to deceive the overseas Vietnamese and collect money from them, trying to please their bosses. Why do they have to rally with one another? The reason is very simple. They have been defeated several times in their separate reactionary campaigns. Defeats have also changed their propaganda themes. The slogans aimed at overthrowing the communist regime, distorting history, rejecting the Vietnamese people's revolutionary gains, attacking the socialist regime, and smearing the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] cannot fool anyone. They have turned to deceiving the people with pleasing words such as democracy, human rights, people's livelihood, and modernization of the country.

These reactionary groups have proposed pluralism and multipartyism in order to have democracy and, first of all, to put an end to the CPV leadership and the socialist objective in Vietnam. They have mailed thousands of reactionary documents simultaneously to any home addresses in Vietnam that they could get. Some foreign radio stations have also coordinated with them to broadcast programs with similar contents. They have actually hoped for an East European-style flareup some day in Vietnam and dreamily called that day a new opportunity—cited from a bulletin from West Germany in April 1990—and a new chance—from a confidential letter dated 15 March 1990 from the FPPACF [expansion unknown] organization in the United States.

A series of reactionaries in exile, namely Nguyen Van Thieu, Nguyen Cao Ky, and Phan Quang Dan, hurriedly jumped up to deliver their speeches and establish factions and parties. Some groups, thinking that a great chance has come, have even proposed a life insurance contract for those who would rise up in order to take advantage of the opportunity to make profits and recruit members for their groups.

However, what they call the golden time has elapsed and has not brought about any good news. They thought that a ballyhoo about privations and difficulties in everyday life would easily deceive and incite our people. Then, they clamored for the people's livelihood and modernization of the country. The Hoang Co Minh group that had painstakingly devised its methods, also met with defeat. Many of our people have thought it ironic that those who live in exile, engage in smuggling, are jobless, or who have been leading a licentious life in Western countries for a long time, should be able to take our people's place and modernize the country.

The arguments of political pluralism and multipartyism have been publicly analyzed and criticized by our people. The events behind our struggle for national defense and construction have strengthened our people's confidence in the Communist Party and the socialist goals.

Our country's achievements in economic renovation over the past four years suffice to reject the enemy's allegations. While the reactionary forces are longing day and night to see a small sign of shattered confidence among our people, millions of people of all strata, as well as cadres and party members from all party bases, have frankly contributed their views to the party documents in order to develop the country, build socialism, and make the Communist Party firm and strong.

In July 1990, the reactionary groups in exile in West European countries sent their representatives to Paris to discuss plots and schemes and seek a new way to attack us. They established an alliance of resistance movements to demand freedom and democracy for Vietnam. Analyzing the setbacks in previous attempts at opposition and attack that they considered as playing a vital role, they have now turned to calling on the people in the country to rise up.

Proceeding from the demands for normal social activities, they have incited the people to make extreme demands aimed at disturbing our social and state management affairs. They have interfered in all areas of social activities in the country, such as the press, publication, literature, arts, meetings, seminars, study, export-import, scientific research, religious activities, and so on.

Nguyen Vo Ky, a former literary professor at Saigon University, and his cohorts have painstakingly conducted propaganda to attract Vietnamese students and workers who are living abroad, including East European countries. They have also sent letters, petitions, and requests asking various organizations or well-known personages to support their activities.

By doing all these things, they have hoped to increase the importance of their recently established alliance. Yet, during this period, overseas Vietnamese have remained indifferent to, and unconcerned with, their activities. The other reactionary groups have continued to keep silent and voice no support for them. Also, even the U.S. Administration, amid the new developments of the situation, arrested a group of Vietnamese reactionaries in California on a charge of tax evasion.

Today, in the wake of the Gulf war and when the situation in East European socialist countries has become even more complicated, the reactionary groups, on the one hand, continue to deceive people. On the other, they have petitioned the U.S. and other hostile forces to carry on the economic embargo against Vietnam and to maintain the policy of isolating Vietnam diplomatically and economically—the declared aim of the struggle movement in the United States. They have been calling on the German Government to maintain its policy of isolating and pressuring the Vietnamese Government—the declared aim of the resistance movement in Germany. And the aim of the Operational Guidelines of the Resistance Movement Alliance has been to isolate Vietnam in the battlefields of international trade, and so forth.

To deceive the overseas Vietnamese, they have also printed and inserted fabrications in some of our dailies such as NHAN DAN, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, and SAIGON GIAI PHONG, aiming to distort the situation in the country. Hoang Co Minh, who was killed long ago when he tried to infiltrate Vietnam, is loudly proclaimed in the reactionary propaganda as if he is still living and calling for resistance in secret areas. Many overseas Vietnamese who want to return to the homeland for a visit have been threatened and prevented by these reactionary groups. They have exerted every effort to take advantage of credulous and gullible people, or those unable to oppose them, and force these people to serve as their tools every time these people return to visit the homeland.

Moreover, the reactionary groups have brazenly called for sincere cooperation with the United States—the declaration of the social democratic movement of 12 December, 1990. In the 15 March 1990 letter, they have unmasked themselves and nakedly exposed their true nature as quislings by claiming that the free world would give them a hand whatever the circumstances.

The recent campaigns, plans, and maneuvers of reactionaries in exile that are aimed at opposing and attacking our country, have met with defeat. Yet, they do not resign themselves to defeat, they will certainly make many other attempts. However, our people know them too well! They will certainly be defeated!

Australia

'Strong Concern' Over Subsidized Wheat to Kuwait

BK1906044891 Hong Kong AFP in English 0440 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Canberra, June 19 (AFP)—Australia has expressed "strong concern" to the United States over Washington's offer to subsidise sales of 100,000 tonnes of wheat to Kuwait, officials said Wednesday.

Australian exporters fear they will be shut out of a traditional market in Kuwait and that prices will fall in much larger markets elsewhere in the Gulf, they said.

The offer to allow Kuwait to buy wheat under the U.S. Export Enhancement Program (EEP) seems to conflict with a promise by President George Bush to Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke.

"For small countries that cannot afford to subsidise their primary exports, the EEP is a disaster," a foreign ministry spokesman said.

"We have strongly registered our concern about the price-depressing effect in the Gulf, which is a major market for Australian wheat exporters."

A spokesman for the Australian Wheat Board (AWB) said subsidies by the United States varied from 20 U.S. dollars a tonne in a recent sale to the Philippines, to 44 U.S. dollars a tonne on a consignment of wheat to China.

The average world price of wheat is currently around 125 U.S. dollars a tonne, AWB Spokesman Alex Nicol said.

"Kuwait is not a big market," he said. "We estimate its requirements at 170,000 tonnes a year."

In the past, Australia exported about 70,000 tonnes a year to the emirate, but has not done so since 1988, when Saudi Arabia began a subsidised export drive to its neighbour.

"We have not conceded the Kuwait market," Mr. Nicol said. "We were approached by the Kuwaitis two to three weeks ago."

Some 40 percent of Australian wheat exports go to the Middle East, and sales have been badly hit by the UN embargo on Iraq, traditionally one of this country's big five markets. Egypt and Iran each import about a million tonnes of Australian wheat annually.

Mr. Nicol said a delegation headed by the junior minister for trade and overseas development, Neal Blewett, was told in Washington in March that the United States would not sell subsidised wheat in Australian markets.

On April 9, Mr. Hawke told Parliament he had been assured by President Bush that "all possible care will be taken to avoid disruption of traditional markets where Australia, as a non-subsidising exporter, has significant interests.

"This includes Middle Eastern markets in the postwar period," Mr. Hawke quoted Mr. Bush as saying.

Results of Government Decision on Mines Viewed

BK1906104091 Hong Kong AFP in English 0901 GMT 19 Jun 91

[By Robert Holloway]

[Excerpts] Sydney, June 19 (AFP)—Australian companies urged a deeply divided government Wednesday to "reverse the damage" done by its decision not to allow mining on land sacred to aboriginals.

The Australian Mining Industry Council, a lobby group which includes all large mining firms in the country, described the decision as "a major blow to investment confidence."

There were indications that it had done as much damage within the governing Australian Labor Party.

Cabinet on Tuesday night accepted what Prime Minister Bob Hawke called "overwhelming evidence" that mining for precious metals at Coronation Hill in northern Australia would harm the culture of the local aboriginal Jawoyn tribe.

Party sources said no vote was taken at the five-and-a-half hour meeting because Mr. Hawke did not have the support of the majority of his ministers. The prime minister had staked his reputation on the outcome, saying publicly Monday that it would be "presumptuous" to question the religious beliefs of the Jawoyn.

Some aboriginals say that Coronation Hill is inhabited by a spirit called Bula, who would destroy the world if disturbed.

Party sources said that the cabinet went along with Mr. Hawke because defeat for him would have been very damaging after a bruising leadership challenge earlier this month.

Mr. Hawke described as "despicable crap" suggestions that the cabinet decision reflected the growing influence of Labor's left wing, whose support was crucial for him to defeat a challenge to his leadership earlier this month.

The senior member of the left, Brian Howe, was promoted to deputy prime minister in place of Paul Keating, who made an unsuccessful bid for the leadership on June 3.

The opposition spokesman on economics, Peter Reith, meanwhile said the decision was "a body blow" to the credibility of John Kerin, who succeeded Mr. Keating as treasurer, a position equivalent to finance minister.

"This will worry the markets and many Australians," he said.

Mr. Reith's fears were not immediately substantiated, as shares in Newcrest, which operates the Coronation Hill joint venture, gained one cent in light trading here on Wednesday. [passage omitted]

Newcrest's Managing Director John Quinn said the decision was "a national disgrace" and the "low water mark" in the cabinet's attitude toward business and investment in Australia. "It is clear that investors in Australia can place little reliance on assurances given by the prime minister and senior members of his cabinet," Mr. Quinn said.

Marshall Perron, chief minister of the northern territory, which includes Kakadu National Park, said the government had based its decision on "voodoo economics."

Australia "is now heading for the stone age," he said, while "the prime minister has decided to elevate the Bula legend to the status of the Hawke legend in his own troubled mind."

But John Ah Kit, spokesman for the Jawoyn people, congratulated Mr. Hawke and the cabinet, saying the decision held the promise of "a proper relationship between blacks and whites in this country."

The Australian Conservation Foundation also welcomed the decision, saying Australia had "gained by the respect shown to the environment and to aboriginal culture and the recognition that these are not tradeable for the unreasonable demands of developers."

Labor Court Delivers 'Serious Blow' to Economy

BK1806110691 Hong Kong AFP in English 1040 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] Sydney, June 18 (AFP)—Dockers will strike for 24 hours Wednesday after a wages deal hammered out in meetings chaired by Prime Minister Bob Hawke in April was rejected Tuesday by the country's labor relations court.

The decision of the Industrial Relations Commission (IRC) was seen by observers as a serious blow to the Australia's recessed economy and to the government's wages policy.

Tas Bull, Waterside Workers' Federation general secretary, said later his members would strike in protest against the commission's decision, which he said could derail planned reform of the waterfront industry.

The strike will halt all major ports including Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, and Fremantle, but coastal shipping and rural cargo will be exempt, the union said.

The deal proposed by Mr. Hawke and supported by unions and employers settled a bitter dispute involving dockers angry about the commission's earlier rejection of a claim supported by the Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU) and the government.

The claim was for a flat 12 dollar (nine dollars U.S.) per week pay rise and other benefits for seven million workers, but instead the IRC gave a 2.5 percent increase.

Mr. Hawke's peace plan would have given dockers a 12 dollar increase backdated to May 16 and three further increases conditional on workplace agreements and reforms.

However, the commission said it would not award the 12 dollar rise, but was prepared to substitute the 2.5 percent pay rise provided for in its earlier decision.

The bench also said it was prepared to allow the first of three productivity-related pay rises—about two percent.

Confederation of Australian Industry (CAI) Chief Executive Ian Spicer said the decision was a responsible one which reinforced the April 16 national wage decision.

"The commission has given a very clear indication that it is only going to be involved in setting wage levels and varying awards in an orderly fashion," he said.

Mr. Spicer said Mr. Hawke should be satisfied with the outcome and should be encouraging union compliance.

But ACTU President Martin Ferguson said he was concerned the decision did not guarantee full delivery of the package which had been formally endorsed by waterside workers.

He said the ACTU would consult with waterfront unions before determining whether or not the decision should be accepted.

"In some ways the decision opens doors, but it fails to clearly give the green light to the package which has the endorsement of the people on the waterfront," he said.

Fiji

Call for Rabuka To Reconsider Joining Cabinet

BK1806110191 Hong Kong AFP in English 1007 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] Suva, June 18 (AFP) - Fijian traditional chiefs ended a two-day meeting here Tuesday with a call to Army Commander Sitiveni Rabuka to reconsider his refusal to join the cabinet.

There was no immediate response from Major General Rabuka, who provoked a political crisis this month when he publicly criticised the government and said it should resign.

The chiefs, from Maj. Gen. Rabuka's home province of Cakaudrove, met at government house with Fiji's President, Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, who is also the province's paramount chief.

In a statement, they urged Maj. Gen. Rabuka to accept the post of deputy premier which Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara offered him on April 18. The chiefs did not say whether Maj. Gen. Rabuka should relinquish his military command if he joined the cabinet, as Ratu Mara originally insisted.

On June 2, the general spurned the offer, telling the FIJI TIMES in an interview that he had informed the president that he would accept a cabinet post only if he could remain commander.

He also said he was willing to take over as prime minister.

In another interview six days later, Maj. Gen. Rabuka described the government as "reactionary," said it should quit and claimed that he could "repossess" the power he seized in a military coup in 1987.

In their statement, the chiefs said they "appreciated" the apology which Maj. Gen. Rabuka subsequently made to Ratu Penaia and to Ratu Mara.

In separate ceremonies last week, the commander presented the two officials with a whale's tooth as a solemn act of contrition, but did not publicly retract his criticisms.

New Zealand

Minister Cited on Regional Aid, U.S. Ties

BK1906094691 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0803 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] New Zealand's foreign minister, Don McKinnon, has denied that cuts in his country's regional aid budget threatens stability of small island nations, like Niue. Speaking in Canberra, Mr. McKinnon said the aid budget for the coming financial year, to be announced next month, will meet New Zealand's basic commitments to the region. Richard Andrews reports that New Zealand is also optimistic about recent developments in regional defense security.

[Begin recording] [Andrews] New Zealand's economic difficulties had contributed to its decline as a regional aid donor which greatly concerns small island states, like Niue, largely dependent on Wellington for financial assistance. A Niue Government delegation recently asked New Zealand to reverse or delay major cuts in budgetary support announced in April. It is claimed the cuts will mean a 15 percent layoff in Niue's permanent workforce and other widespread problems.

However, New Zealand's external relations and trade minister, Don McKinnon, denied that any reduction in overseas assistance will be serious enough to create regional instability.

[McKinnon] No, I do not believe so. The kind of aid projects that we have been involved in for many years relate to education programs, relate to the kind of activities that ultimately develop into commercial, and therefore, stand-alone activities. We have not finalized our aid budget for this coming financial year beginning July—one not far away. But I believe we will still be able to meet the basic commitments and I certainly could not see that any reduction of a minimal [words indistinct] would create instability.

[Andrews] New Zealand's spending cuts are also likely to affect its defense expenditure although Mr. McKinnon says his country still intends to play its part in regional security along with Australia and the United States.

Mr. McKinnon recently returned from Washington and says a 7-year-old rift between New Zealand and America is being mended especially since New Zealand's contribution to the American-led alliance in the Gulf war.

Washington suspended defense cooperation with New Zealand in 1984 after it imposed a ban on the entry of nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed ships. Although there has been a change in government since then, New Zealand's incoming National Party had recommitted the country to the nuclear ban while Washington has restated its policy of neither confirming nor denying whether its vessels carry nuclear weapons. Within these limits, Mr. McKinnon says there has been an improvement in the bilateral political relationship although there has not been a similar movement on the defense front as seen in Washington's decision to boycott the New Zealand Navy's 50th anniversary celebrations in October.

[McKinnon] There has been, I believe, a distinct thawing in the relationship between the two countries evidenced by the number of high-level meetings I had in Washington, evidenced by the number of people who were certainly wanting to talk to us and talk about issues where we had a lot of commonality. And I am satisfied that is the political side of the relationship that we can improve markedly, and I am very happy with responses that we have got. I believe now there is recognition in that country that this legislation that we have got does seem to be impeding us, that is, I recognize it does constrain our military relationships. It will be some time, certainly it will not be changed in a foreseeable future. [end recording]

Papua New Guinea

Bougainville Village Chiefs Vote for Secession

BK1906101691 Hong Kong AFP in English 0948 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Port Moresby, June 19 (AFP)—Village chiefs on the rebel-held island of Bougainville have released a statement expressing full support for the island's secession from Papua New Guinea.

The statement, released this week in the Solomon Islands through the Bougainville Revolutionary Army (BRA) network, said the chiefs supported the BRA's unilateral declaration of independence on May 17 last year.

The statement followed a three-day conference last week between 400 Bougainville chiefs and leaders of the secessionist government on the island, about 800 kilometres (500 miles) east of Port Moresby.

In their statement, the chiefs expressed concern over the continued presence of Papua New Guinea troops in the northern half of the island and on a neighbouring island.

While they fully supported the Honiara peace declaration signed earlier this year, the chiefs called for a multinational peacekeeping force to be sent to Bougainville to maintain peace and ensure a sound environment for talks between the two sides.

Representatives of Papua New Guinea's Bougainville task force were tentatively scheduled to meet BRA representatives for a second round of talks sometime in July.

The latest developments follow an assurance by Prime Minister Rabbie Namaliu Tuesday that Bougainville would remain an integral part of Papua New Guinea.

The task force, which is in charge of restoring services to the island in line with the Honiara declaration, also plans to move its base to Arawa on Bougainville later this month as a sign of trust in the peace initiatives.

They will be the first civilian representatives from Port Moresby on Bougainville since the secessionist uprising in late 1989, which claimed an estimated 1,500 lives.

Defence forces withdrew from the island in March 1990, leaving the BRA to declare independence and set up an interim government.

An estimated 3,000 more people on Bougainville have died since the uprising as a result of the PNG total blockade of the island.

Police Close Campus, Arrest Student Protesters

BK1906045791 Hong Kong AFP in English 0427 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Port Moresby, June 19 (AFP)—Armed riot police closed the University of Papua New Guinea (UPNG) campus in a pre-dawn raid Wednesday and arrested three organisers of a student boycott of classes, witnesses said.

The police were invited onto the campus by UPNG Vice Chancellor John Lynch to halt protests over pay rises for members of Parliament, a police spokesman said.

More than 200 officers took part in the raid, the witnesses said. They included heavily armed riot police and dog handlers.

Police said they encountered verbal abuse but no serious opposition from students and had sealed the campus by 5:30 A.M.

The president of the Student Representative Council, Peterson Pipi, was bundled into a police van and driven away after he tried to snatch a loud-hailer from a senior officer. Two other students were arrested for disruption, police said.

The police spokesman said the council had been suspended by the university council.

Earlier, Primer Minister Rabbie Namaliu warned students they would lose their study grants unless they returned to sit for mid-year exams next week.

Mr. Namaliu said most students wanted to resume studies and rejected claims by Mr. Pipi that they were willing to lose an academic year to continue the protest.

Demonstrations against the pay rises began last month and have led to violent clashes. Five students were charged on May 28 with setting fire to vehicles belonging to state utilities on the UPNG campus. Police clashed with about 1,000 demonstrators this month in the highland town of Goroka.

Mr. Namaliu and the Parliamentary Speaker Denis Young have promised that the pay rises will not take effect until after an election due in mid-1992.

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